The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FALLON.—On the evening of the 17th instant, at the European General Hospital, Hugh Fallon, late seaman, of Cholera, aged 23 years.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

GREGORY—At Calcutta, on the 5th April, George Gregory, late of the Government Stamp Office, aged 24 years, 8 months and 26 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—At Quilon, on the 5th April, the wife of Assistant Surgeon William Farquhar Davis, M. D., 17th Regiment M. N. I., of a daughter.

WRIGHT—At Cuddalore, on the 6th April, the wife of W. E. Wright, Esq., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in April.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca.*
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(*To sail in April.*)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1864. Agents Ship *Octavia.*

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 965 Tons register, Captain J. Thomson, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell.*

FOR CALCUTTA.
(*Calling on the Malabar Coast should sufficient inducement offer.*)

THE First-class British Ship KRISHNA, 511 tons, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th April 1864.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain Deranjo, will have quick despatch *via* Kurrachee. For freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta.*

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Atkinson, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on 1st May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time leaving Cochin on 8th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship *India*, 1100 tons, 250 H. P., Captain Greig, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., Captain Taunton, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 16th instant, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday....19th April..		JOHNSTON CASTLE....	at 5 P. M.
Friday......22nd	„	TELEGRAPH........	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....26th	„	JOHNSTON CASTLE....	at 6 P. M.
Friday......29th	„	TELEGRAPH.........	at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday.....19th April...		TELEGRAPH........	at 9 A. M.
Friday.... 22nd	„	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday....26th	„	TELEGRAPH........	at 1 P. M.
Friday.... 29th	„	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.*)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Wednesday. 20th April....	MAHARAJ.............	at 6 P. M.
Thursday.... 5th May....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Friday.....20th May....	MAHARAJ.............	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Monday.....25th April....	MAHARAJ.............	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....26th May....	MAHARAJ.............	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Kate Gregory*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods forthwith, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain WALKER will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Vittoria*, Captain E. Martin, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense, Captain Martin will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Martin and Owners of the *Vittoria.*

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Henry Moore*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

13th April 1864. R. F. SCALE, Master.

NOTICE—"SEBASTIAN CABOT"—The above vessel having arrived yesterday, Consignees of Cargo by her are urgently requested to second the Agents' efforts to avoid detention, by signing without delay, when presented to them, the Average Bond now being circulated and further by paying into the Agents' hands the required amount of Deposit on their goods, which can readily be ascertained by a reference to the Manifest which accompanies the Bond.

Consignees are also requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain Steele will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot.*
Bombay, 15th April 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT THOMAS CROSSLEY was this day admitted a partner in our Firm at this port and at Kurrachee.

Bombay, 13th April 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

With reference to the above notice, the business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will from this date be transferred to Messrs. Passmore & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1864. CROSSLEY & Co.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—On TUESDAY next the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., will be submitted to Public Auction at Tank Bunder, about 500 tons first class Moulmein Teak Squares, Planks, and Boards ex *Pomona* in lots to suit purchasers.

Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.

JAMES BAPTY, Mazagon.
Bombay, 14th April 1864.

THE WHISTLING JACKASS.—The above-named extraordinary, Gorilla-looking Animal, with a *black face*, covered with long *black hair*, may be seen *gratis* daily, at Matharpacady, in Mazagon.

For admission apply "prestissimo," "to a Foreigner," by name ARGUS, on the premises. It is expected there will be a "much coveted" *crib* vacant, in the G. I. P. R., at Boree Bunder. This will be the "right" Animal for such a place!"

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

एलफिनस्टन लांड वेंड परेस कंपनी लीमीटेड.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—The Directors of the ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) have the honor to apply to your Excellency in Council, that the powers given to the Local Government by Act XXII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, may be exercised under the following circumstances:—

2. It having been found necessary that more land should be required at or near Waree Bunder, for the purposes of the G. I. P. Railway Company, it has been arranged between the Local Government and the Elphinstone Company, in the course of the negotiations which have been pending respecting the reclamations now being made by that Company, that the Company should reclaim from the sea 2 pieces of land, and hand them over free of cost for the use of the Railway Company within certain specified periods. The said pieces of land are respectively marked with the letters B. and C. upon the plan sent herewith, and it will be seen that a wharf will thus be provided for the use of the Railway Company and Government.

3. The Elphinstone Company undertook to reclaim such pieces of land within very short periods, because the Railway Company urgently required the use of the land, and the Elphinstone Company in giving such an undertaking, did so in the belief that they would be allowed to pull down and remove the Hill known as Bhunderwarra Hill, and to apply the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of the reclamation. The Company have endeavoured to acquire this Hill from the owners but have not been able to do so.

4. The Elphinstone Company therefore request that the local Government will be pleased to put in force the provisions of Act XXII. of 1863, and to declare the reclamation of the pieces of land marked B. and C., and the removal of the said hill known as Bhunderwarra Hill, and the application of the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of such reclamation to be a work of public utility, and for the purposes aforesaid to take possession of the said Hill. The said Company being willing to enter into an agreement to indemnify the Government upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Public are informed that an arrangement has been made with the London Post Office for sending Patterns of Merchandize by Post between India and the United Kingdom, under the rules and at the rate of Postage indicated below. The arrangement will commence as regards despatches from India from the 1st May next. Intimation has been received from the London Post Office that the arrangement will commence as regards despatches thence from the 1st April.

1. The Patterns must not be of intrinsic value. The rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and whatever may have a value of its own apart from its mere use as a Pattern. The quantity of any material sent, ostensibly as a Pattern, must not be so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

2. The Patterns must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the prices of the articles; nor must they contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

3. The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination; samples, however, of Seeds, Drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material; but closed bags, although transparent, must not be used for this purpose.

4. The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any explosive or dangerous substance will of course be applicable to Patterns, and no article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags is to be sent.

5. No Pattern Packet can be received if it exceeds two feet in the length, width, or depth, or 3 lbs. in weight.

6. The Inland Transit of Pattern Packets will be by Banghy Post, but the general conditions will be similar to those for book packets and they will be treated like Book Packets. If received unpaid or insufficiently paid, they will be charged at the rates mentioned in the succeeding paras numbered 8, 9 and 10.

7. The following Postage rates (prepaid by a Stamp or Stamps) will be charged on Pattern Packets sent under these regulations by post to the United Kingdom. The rates being consolidated rates no Inland Postage is leviable in addition:—

To	Route.	Pattern Packets. 1 Not exceeding 4 ozs.	2 Exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.	3 Exceeding 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb.	4 Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lbs.	5 Exceeding 1½ lbs. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	6 Exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 2½ lbs.	7 Exceeding 2½ lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
The United Kingdom.	Southampton	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 11 0	1 0 0	1 5 6	1 11 0	2 0 0
	Marseilles	0 4 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0

8. If the Packets be *prepaid with a single rate of Postage* (as given in Column 1 of the above Table), the full rate chargeable being more, they will be forwarded charged with the deficient Postage, together with an additional single rate.

9. If the Packets be *prepaid with less than a single rate of postage*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage, less the amount actually paid.

10. If the Packets be *wholly unpaid*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage.

E. IMPEY, Postmaster General.
Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 4th April 1864.

NOTICES.

IN consequence of the departure to Europe of Mr. Francis Argus Spencer, the Power of Attorney held by him to sign our Firm by procuration ceases from this date.

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.
Bombay, 14th April 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Testimonials to "X.," office of this paper.

WANTED, A MESS MAN for the Scinde Horse Mess. For particulars, apply to the PRESIDENT MESS COMMITTEE, S. H., Jacobabad.

WANTED.—A competent Native CLERK, accustomed to Book-keeping, for a Bank in Bombay. Address with testimonials as to ability, &c., to "S, S.," care of *Times of India.*

WANTED.—An Assistant GODOWN-KEEPER of experience, who has also some knowledge of Produce. Written applications to be sent to.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

WANTED.—A respectable educated European, who is desirous of going home, would be willing to accompany a Gentleman, either Overland or by the Cape, in the capacity of personal attendant, and make himself generally useful, especially to an Invalid. No remuneration required, as it is the passage only which is desired. Unexceptional references can be given. Address "W. F.," office of this paper.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs. Robinson Brothers of Liverpool, and Messrs. Robinson & Co. of Bombay.

C. I. ROBINSON & Co.
Madras, 34, 2nd Line Beach, 4th April 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

MR. E. LARTER has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken over the business of the *Cambridge Hotel*, Forbes Street, where he hopes to realise the same patronage this Hotel has hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. E. L. will spare no efforts to make his friends comfortable, and gain their approbation.

Tiffins as usual, daily, at half-past one.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank will be opened in Calcutta on 1st May proximo, under the charge of Mr. J. M. Alexander.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

REMOVAL.—The offices of this Company are removed to 10, Hummum Street, from this date.

14th April 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Mill, at Tardeo, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' half-yearly Report.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Bombay, 2nd April 1864. Secretary

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાંવેલી પરેશ કંમપેના લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેશ્તરન ઇનદીઆં શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

NOTICE.—BROKER'S LOAN DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, that in pursuance of Clause XXXI. of the Articles of Association of this Company, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday the 18th April next, at one o'clock P. M., in order to consider and resolve on the report to be laid before them by the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMONJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.

Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shares in this Company, on which the 3rd Call of Rs. 50 per Share is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, will be liable to be forfeited in accordance with Clause 17 of Table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 7th April 1864.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, and which has carried on the business of Shopkeepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents at Poona, Secunderabad, and Bombay, under the style of Hunt, Monnet & Co., has this day been dissolved.

All the existing liabilities of the firm will be discharged, and all the Outstandings of the Firm received by the undersigned James Hunt.—Dated this 13th day of April 1684.

J. HUNT.
G. MONNET.

ખબર અતરેથી આપવામાં આવેચકે નીચે શ
હી કરનારાઓ પુણા શીકંદરાબાદ અને મુંબઇ મ
ધે હંનત માંનેટનાં નાંમથી દુકાનદારીનો બીવાછ
કરનારાઓનો અને જેનરલ આદતીઆઓનો જે
ધુંધો ચલાવતા હતા તેઓ આજ દોને જુદા પડીઆ
છે,

એ પેહેડીનુ હાલમાં જે કાંઇ દેવુછે તે નીચે શ
હી કરનારો મીં જેમશ હનત આપશે તેમજ વધ
ની હુગરાંણી વશુલ કરશે.

જે૦ હનત અને
જી મોનેત.
મુંબઇની તા૦ ૧૩ મી અપરેલ ૧૮૬૪.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

NOTICES.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.

Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 10th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.

Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2	Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs. 32.
2	Do. do.	do.	1858	„ 26.
2	Do. do.	do.	1860	„ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints	„ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 20 „ „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36 „ „
Sauterne	„ 20 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

MESSRS. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co., 11, Rampart Row, ont à vendre aux prix suivants des VINS DE BORDEAUX et des COGNACS qu'ils peuvent garantir être purs et de qualité supérieure.

BORDEAUX.

			par. douzaine.
St. Estéphe	Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à		Rs. 12
St. Tulien	do.	do.	„ 18
Pauillac	do.	do.	„ 25
Pontet Canet	do.	do.	„ 35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	„ 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	„ 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	„ 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	„ 50

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing		1 doz. each.	
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1 „
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 „
Claret,	do.	do.	2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ „

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing		3 doz. each.	
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 „
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 „
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 „
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40 0
Do. „ a Crown	30 0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Green Seal	29 0
Do. Red Seal	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—		
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red.........Pale Dry	„	„ 30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„ 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„ 30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. ......Pints	„	„ 43
CLARET—		
Chateau Margeaux	„	„ 34
Do. Leoville	„	„ 28
St. Julien	„	„ 22
Medoc	„	„ 16
Do. ......Pints	„	„ 9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„ 41
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 24
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still } By Deinhard } Moselle } and Jordan }	„	„ 39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ......Pints	„	„ 20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 12
CURACOA	„	„ 42
MARASCHINO	„	„ 42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	„ 18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„ 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„ 21
ORANGE BITTERS, in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„ 18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„ 14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„ 11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style.*
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.

ALSO ON HAND.

A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

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HERBERT & Co.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.

February 27th, 1864.

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Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made standmounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

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The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

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Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6	„ 45
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An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	Rs. 12
10 „	„ 15
12 „	„ 18

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These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.

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Dessert Forks „	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Table Spoons „	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Spoons „	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Tea Spoons „	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Salt S. gilt bowls „	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0
Sugar Tongs ...each	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Sugar Spoons „	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons „	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
Soup Ladle „	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	4 0
Butter Knives „	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
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Skewers ......per inch	0 4	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 6

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LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin, Rs.	Copper Bronzed, Rs.	Britannia, Rs.	Electro Silver Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

AMERICA.

Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

THE Continent of North America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World. Questions of great moment affect its entire area, it is a luxury to be able to turn readily to a large and comprehensive Map; comprehensive enough to present a connected view of all the geographical incidents of any subject, in fact, of the whole continent, and, at the same time, large enough to embody essential details. An Atlas does not meet the case. At the same time, large maps are too expensive to be produced frequently and thus no large General Map of North America can be obtained at present, unless it be very old or merely adapted for schools.

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Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.—Size, inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for letter note, and foolscap size paper, with envelopes to match; pen box and tray; date (or record) compartments with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; procelain slate; two ink spaces; secret drawer, and extra secret drawer, enclosed in beautifully French polished wood, the slope formed of two folding doors with lock and key, each Rs. 50.

These Cabinets sell for five Guineas each in London; they are well made.

N. B.—Without secret drawer, &c., in Mahogany. Rs. 40 and 35.

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VALUABLE MECHANICAL TOYS, comprising groups of Birds in Trees with Butterflys, &c. al in motion and singing true to the life.

Panoramic views of Towns on the Rhine with Windmills; Railroads; Ships; Water-mills, &c. all movings;—beautifully painted and constructed in deep frames of exquisite workmanship; gold and glass.

Moveable Scenes Representing Water falls; Cavalcades and Processions; Cathedrals with real clocks striking the half hours—Baloons ascending, birds flying, ships sailing, soldiers' marching, &c. &c., all intended to convey an idea A real life in some of the prettiest places in Europe.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CONCERTINAS.—Wheatstone's Double Action Full-sized, best Concertinas with complete Compass of 48 notes, HERBERT & Co. call particular attention to these beautiful Instruments by Wheatstone. No manufacturer has ever been able to approach the perfection of *tone, touch,* and *quality* which characterize the best Concertinas manufactured by Wheatstone. From Rs. 100 each, Cash.

A large selection of Concertina and Concertina and Piano Music.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

COMPRESSED CUMBERLAND LEAD PENCILS, manufactured by a new process and improved machinery; producing even, single, and unbroken lengths of lead, possessing unusual metallic tenacity and firmness.

This lead is entirely free from grit and irregularity; is susceptible of extreme fineness of point without risk of breaking, possesses a remarkable brilliancy, equality, and decision of color, admits of easy and entire obliteration from the paper, and preserves from end to end the characteristic tone of its degree.

The various shades of color and hardness undermentioned have been tried and continue to be used with unqualified approval in all Her Majesty's Public Offices.

DEGREES.

H hard for sketching.	Rs. 2-12 per doz.
H H harder for outline.	do.
H H H very hard for Architects.	do.
H B hard and black.	do.
B black for shading.	do.
B B softer and very black.	do.
F firm for general drawing.	do.

EXTRA DEGREES.

BBB broad and black lead, intense black, Rs. 6 per doz.
BBBBBB extra thick, Rs. 9 per doz.

BY ANOTHER MAKER.

HHH very hard, for Engineers.	Rs. 3 per doz.
HH hard.	do.
H rather hard.	do.
F fine, for sketching.	do.
HB hard and black.	do.
B. black for shading.	do.
BB soft and black.	do.

BBB extra soft and black. Rs. 4.
BBBBBB extra soft and black, very thick lead, Rs. 9 per dozen.

Mahogany Boxes of Pencils containing four of the most common degrees in use, viz., H., H.B., B., and B.B. the very best quality selected. R. 1 per box.

Account Book P encils specially adapted for Book-keeping and Office use, warranted to rub out clearly without leaving a trace. Rs. 2 per doz.

In addition to the above assortment of Superior Pencils he following varieties of colored and cheap Pencils are vailable, viz:

Red and Blue Pencils, best quality	Rs. 3 0 per doz.
Red only (Carmine)	„ 2 8 „
Blue only (Ultramarine)	„ 2 8 „
Black Lead Polished Railway Pencils. first quality, lead all through	„ 1 8 „
Do. do. second quality	„ 1 0 „
School Pencils, through lead; very good common pencils, Six Annas per dozen or	„ 3 0 per gross.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—The above Pencils are in stock in large quantities. Orders up to 100 gross can be executed by return post for some of the descriptions.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Pric Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn. *Poona,* Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandala.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary	No. 2 H.	
Do.	No. 3	
Do.	No. 8	
Do.	No. 8	With Lock and Key.
Do.	No. 9	
Do.	No. 10	
Do.	No. 11	
Do.	No. 12	
Do.	No. 13	
Do.	No. 31	Scribbling.
Do.	No. 32	Interleaved.
Do.	No. 33	Do.
Do.	No. 35	Do.

Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

Princess of Wales and Queen	Rs. 3 8
Princess Arthur	2 8
Duke of Cambridge	2 8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe	2 8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstem	2 8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon	2 8

THACKER VINING Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320	Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies	125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805.	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ...and	18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007	75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074	55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032	27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034	50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004.	50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052	28
A ditto ditto engineturned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold	20
A ditto ditto chased smaller size	22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.	15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17	10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ...and	14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &	18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross	3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern	28
Ditto ditto smaller	16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3	12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use	15
——— oval pattern	12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted	20
——— plain	11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin	30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and	35
——— Shirt Studs do. set	18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel rnamen set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set ith turquoises and pearls	32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16

NECKLETTS.

Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and	26

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. STRANACK & Co. have now on hand a choice selection of WINES, SPIRITS, &c., a price list of which will be forwarded on application.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL have on sale at their Godowns, 2, Dean Lane, Corrugated Iron, Lead Piping and Felt Roofing, Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's special Safety Matches.
A few Terry's Rifles and Adam's Revolvers.
A few cases of Mumm's well known Sparkling Wines.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per MONARCHY, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain in any Boats that may come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain A. DAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have once left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

MAHOMED, PEREIRA & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ESSOOBAEE, widow of Govind Puddajee, deceased, and PANDOO GOVIND, both of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, have agreed to mortgage all that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Byculla, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards, registered under No. 78 of ground rent in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue; and bounded on the east by a drain for rain water, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the north by ground in the occupation of Kurrumsee Runmull and Meer Jaffer Allee Khan, and on the south by vacant ground belonging to Government. Any person having any claim thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated this 16th day of April 1864.

ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Under distinguished patronage.

THURSDAY, 21st APRIL 1864,
AND
MONDAY, 25th APRIL 1864.

MISS EMMA GRATTAN,
assisted by the
AMATEURS OF H. M.'s 28th REGIMENT,
will give a series of
PERFORMANCES FOR HER FAREWELL BENEFIT.

On each of the above evenings will be presented for the *first time* in Bombay, with *entirely new scenery*, the startling and effective Drama in three Acts entitled

THE SOMNAMBULIST,
OR
THE PHANTOM OF THE VILLAGE.

Ernestine..............................Miss Grattan.
Gems and Selections from the Opera
LA SONNAMBULA
will be played in the above Pieces.

To conclude with, by particular request, the Musical Vaudeville entitled

THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Gertrude with Songs. { To-morrow will be Market Day. I don't think I'm Ugly. I've no Money. Stolen Kisses are the Sweetest. } Miss Grattan

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats..............................Rs. 5
Dress Circle..............Rs. 4 | Upper Circle..............Rs. 2
Stalls.............................,, 3 | Pit.............................,, 1

N. B.—With the kind permission of Major ROBERTS and the Officers of H. M.'s 28th Regiment the Band will be in attendance.

Performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*; also at the doors of the Theatre on the night of performance.

For further particulars see Bills.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

The Works of William Shakespeare. Edited with a scrupulous revision of the text. By Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke	Rs. 9	0
Ditto ditto in 4 volumes	26	4
Life of William Hickling Prescott. By G. Ticknor.	9	0
Beautiful Thoughts from Latin Authors, with English translation and a Latin index. Also an English index of subjects analytically arranged. By C. T. Ramage, LL.D.	4	8
The Treppers of Arkansas. By Aimard	1	8
The Buccaneer Chief. By Aimard	1	8
All at Sea; or, recollections of a half-pay officer	1	8
Roba di Roma. By W. W. Story	5	12
The Life of Edward Irving, Minister of the National Scotch Church, London. Illustrated by his journals and correspondence. By Mrs. Oliphant.	6	12
Professor Wilson's Notes. Ambrosiana. Vols. 1 to 3.	9	0
The Giant Show; or, adventures and misadventures of Benj. McLummund, Esq., &c.	3	12
The Cliff Climbers; or, the lone home in the Himalayas. By Capt. Mayne Reid	2	12
Student's History of English Literature. By T. Shaw, M. A.	5	12
The Five Great Monarchies of the Eastern World, &c. Vol. II. By G. Rawlinson, M. A.	12	0
The Two Baronets. By Lady C. Bury	1	8
The Old Helmet. By Miss Wetherell	2	12
What will he do with it? 2 vols. By Bulwer	5	12
Cooley's Comprehensive English Dictionary (Chambers's)	5	4
The Youth's Companion and Counsellor	3	12
Martin's Illustrated Natural Philosophy, for schools and families	2	0
Morrison's Family Worship	9	0
Fletcher's Family Devotions	19	8
Sutton's The Colodion Process, wet and dry.	2	4
——— Treatise on Positive Printing	0	12
——— Photography in printing ink. Pouncy's patent process	0	12
Jabez Hughes's Principles and Practice of Photography, &c. &c.	0	12
Marryatt's Code of Signals, 1864	9	0
Lefroy's Handbook for Field Service	5	12
Arnold's Latin Composition, 2 Parts	10	12
Brighton—the road, the place, and the people	0	12
Instruction of Musquetry. Nov., 1863	0	12
Army Dress Regulations, 1864	1	8
Brigade and Divisional Movements of Cavalry Horse Guards, August, 1863	2	4
Play—Cramond Brig	0	8
Fownes's Manual of Chemistry, 1863	7	12
Murray's Grammar, large edn.	2	12
——— Key and Exercises. Each	1	8
Blair's Preceptor	3	4
Christy Minstrels' Songs, complete in 1 vol.	8	4
General View of the Criminal Law of England. By J. F. Stephen, Barrister	13	8
Roscoe's Digest of the Law of Evidence at Nisi Prius. 10th edn., 1861. By E. Smirke, M. A.	23	12
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence	15	12
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence	7	12
Newspaper and General Reader's Companion	2	0
Infantry Drill, official edition, 1863	3	0
Chambers's Encyclopædia, Vol. 5	6	12
Waverley Novels, 25 vols., cloth	25	0
Song—Sweet Spirit Hear my Prayer	1	8
Very little tales for very little children, 2 parts	1	4
The Child's Picture Story Book. 400 cuts	3	12
Chappell's Harmonium Instructor	1	4
Plain directions for purchasing horses &c. By Miles. Also Rarey's Secret for taming horses	0	12
100 Voluntaries, Preludes, &c., for Organ or Harmonium	0	12
Prayer Books, pocket, morocco, gilt rim and clasp	2	8
Illustrated London News Almanac, 1864	0	12
Burn's Self-Aid Cyclopædia	8	0
No Name. By Wilkie Collins	4	8
Longfellow's Tales of a Wayside Inn	0	12
Nautical Almanac, 1864 and 65. Each	3	[illegible]
Cobbett's French Grammar	2	12
Enquire within upon Everything	2	0
The Works of Oliver Goldsmith. With introductory memoir. By W. Spalding, M. A.	6	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND BUSSORA.

Mails for Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, per steamer *Comorin*, will be closed TO-DAY, at 2 P. M.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Friday 22nd...... 6h. 10m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Friday 29th...... 9h. 26m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	18	Mercury rises 6h.30.	5 42	6 17	8 50	8 50	15th April 1864. Time—8h. 58m. 57s.0.
Tues.	19	Alphege, Abp.	5 41	6 17	9 28	9 46	
Wed.	2	Daybreak at 4.23.	5 40	6 17	10 3	10 21	
Thur.	21	Twilight ends at 7.35.	5 39	6 18	10 37	10 55	
Fri.	22	Mercury sets at 7.37.	8 39	6 18	11 12	11 30	
Sat.	23	St. George M.	5 38	6 18	11 47	—	
Sun.	24	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 37	6 19	0 5	0 24	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 6	KURRACHEE	April 8
AGRA	April 12	LAHORE	Mar. 9
ALLAHABAD	April 12	LONDON	Mar. 25
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Mar. 5
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 1
BANGALORE	April 12	MALTA	Jan. 1
CALCUTTA	April 9	MEERUT	April 1:
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 9
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	April 9	PENANG	Mar. 25
DELHI	Mar. 7	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Mar. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 29
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 23

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will not play in the Parell Gardens TO-DAY.
GODFREY CLERK, Br. Major,
Mily. Secy.
Monday, 18th April 1864.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

WE are not surprised at the growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the report of the Committee of Justices appointed to consider the present system of Municipal Government in Bombay, and to suggest measures, for its improvement,—a dissatisfaction which is daily manifesting itself as the public gradually comes to appreciate at their true value the contents of that very vague document. It is felt that something more radical in the way of a change is required than anything put forth in the lively but rather desultory and unpractical report of the Committee. While we do not grudge to the Committee our cordial thanks for the trouble they have taken, we cannot help feeling that, while we expected a substantial dish to be put before us, we have been put off with a syllabub, very pretty to look at but frothy withal, and without much in it to satisfy a hungry man. We have all the evils stated, some of them in a picturesque and exaggerated form bordering on caricature, but the remedy, which is the main thing, has been treated in a cold and unsatisfactory manner. We have a shuffling of the cards, when it is a new pack that is wanted: we have a change of Ministry when a revolution is required. In the face of their own statement that fundamental reorganization of our Municipal system is requisite and that no form of Municipal Government should be tolerated which deprives the Bench—the only body in this country which represents rate-payers—of all control over its officers, and over the disposal of the Municipal fund, the Committee go on to recommend a plan which, after we separate the grains of wheat from the chaff, amounts to a substitution of one Commissioner for three, to be appointed by the Government and to be removable by it, with a mere nominal control on the part of the Bench.

We are asked to leave the management of our affairs and the spending of our money to be mismanaged and misspent as it has been hitherto, and to confess our feeble inability to do our own business and our want of public spirit which refuses to undertake the duties of citizenship. Are we never to shake ourselves clear of the deadening *laissez faire* influence of the Secretariate? Is intelligence and public spirit at so low an ebb that we cannot do for ourselves what the most benighted provincial towns in Europe are entrusted with, and the deprivation of their rights in regard to which would be resented by them with just indignation?

It is true that in Bombay we have no representation of the community by election of the rate-payers themselves as in Europe, but the Government have rectified that to a great extent by the creation of a Bench of Justices, with a wide enough basis, Heaven knows. The Bench may well be said to represent the intelligence of the community, and may well occupy the place of the Town Councils at home: some may object that it is not the policy of the English Government to initiate representative institutions in India at present, and that such a move as would place the Bench of Justices in the position of a European Municipality with untrammelled Government of Municipal affairs would be a step in that direction; but independently of the fact that the Justices are the nominees of Government, and that in all cases their acts would be subject to the supreme control of the executive, we hold that the advantage of educating the natives to take an intelligent interest and an active participation in public affairs, so far from weakening the governing power, must have the effect of giving it increased strength and efficiency.

But it is quite clear that such a restrictive and short-sighted policy is not held by the Government of India. We have only to look to Act VI. of 1863 of the Supreme Government to see that it has no such fears. That Act does for Calcutta what we wish to see done for Bombay. It hands over to the Bench of Justices the entire Municipal Government of the capital, and vests in them the full control of every thing connected with the conservancy of the city. The machinery provided seems well adapted for the business to be done, though we would not be held to say that the Act in its integrity should be adopted for Bombay. There are some things in it which might be altered, and others not in it which it would be desirable to add: but the principle it involves of making over to the Bench the Municipal management of the city is what ought undoubtedly to be taken as the ground work of our reform. We should be sorry to think that the citizens of Bombay are less fit for the responsibilities of self government in Municipal matters than the citizens of Calcutta; and we trust that if the Committee do not think fit to propose such a scheme in the Resolutions that they are to bring forward, some Justices will be found, both European and native, with public spirit enough to support the plan.

A word of advice in conclusion to the Committee in drawing up their Resolutions. Whatever they are, let them be concise, clear and practical. We want less of the ornamental and more of the useful as a groundwork of discussion, less of what we have heard described as the '*castles in the air*' style, and more sober solid common sense.

OUR contemporary takes the opportunity afforded by our having rejected from our columns a letter addressed to us, which contained a most unfair, bitter, and hostile criticism upon our personal, rather than our editorial, character, to invite an influx of epistles criticising our statements and articles. All now who disagree with us, all who are discontented or aggrieved at our opinions, may find a vent for the expression of their injuries and wrongs in the pages of that mild Christian, our brother journal. The *Times* opens its correspondence columns as an hospital for wounded feelings. It has laid in a large stock of the balm of publicity. It has made ready the healing plasters of small type. Rejoice greatly, therefore, ye noble army of twaddlers! Be glad ye oft-rejected ones who love to air your grievances or lay your crude imaginings on the breakfast tables of the public! Your little blossoms have only to be nipped by us, to bloom beautifully in the neighbouring parterre of our contemporary! You have only to be too bad for us to be sure of a favourable reception over the way. This is our neighbour's artless proclamation of hostilities, this his programme for the ensuing campaign:—"We have on several occasions received letters, commenting, with more or less of severity, on the statements or articles of the paper to which this letter is addressed; and have uniformly declined to publish them, because we conceive they should have been addressed to the paper to which they refer. *If refused there*, as has been the case with the letter of Mr. Knight, *then we will gladly give them publicity.*" "The Lash," or rather, as we are openly informed, Mr. Knight, says "that there has been a change in the editorship of the journal;" we are, therefore, at liberty to surmise that these new editorial tactics, so ingenuously announced, are the inspiration of the present clerical management. With all deference we must confess that they do smack of a profession, which in so many of its members has reversed the old Scriptural maxim, and become about as "wise as doves, and as harmless as serpents." At the same time we make our contemporary heartily welcome to our leavings; and we conjure it by no means to let any scruples of conscience, fair play, or right feeling interfere with the publication of any details concerning ourselves, which a generous and pious malignity may prompt it to admit into its columns. Let us pass on to the rules which are said to govern the admission of our contemporary's correspondence, and which are expatiated upon at considerable length by this artless editor; and upon reading them carefully it is impossible to wonder at the especial course which has been pursued relating to ourselves. About half a column is devoted to self-laudation; therefore, though perfectly agreeing (like most other people we imagine) with it, we were scarcely prepared for the following charming piece of candour and sublime reasoning: "We frequently publish letters the tone of which is *offensive and the matter worthless*, because evidently written in good faith, and representing views all the *more valuable* to us, because opposed to our own." Now this being the principle by which our contemporary is guided in selecting letters to publish, we can scarcely understand its surprise at having "been taken to task by some of those who consider themselves injured by that order for publishing *what they declare to be false and injurious nonsense*, without note or comment of our disapproval." Why a few paragraphs before the letters have been editorially proclaimed *offensive and worthless*, and the publication of such letters can, we boldly aver, answer no useful purpose whatever, except they be unfairly used. To admit them is either the height of folly or disingenuousness. To allow both sides of a question to be fairly discussed in his columns is obviously the duty of a wise and conscientious editor, but it forms certainly no part of that duty to publish what is "worthless and offensive;" but to do so when it is opposed to the editor's own view for the purpose of showing the public how little can be said on behalf of a subject, and how foolish and offensive are the people who say it, is in our opinion simply dishonest. As a clerical confession of editorial faith, it is puzzling to know whether to set it down to the score of folly or misdirected cunning.

Turning our eyes for a moment to "The Lash" which has been so remorselessly twirled over our shoulders, we scarcely need to be told that our well-fee'd friend Mr. Knight handled the weapon. It is, however, admitted that his was the hand which did so, and did so for a double purpose,

1. To defend the *Times of India* from the charge of } Inconsistency.
2. To accuse us personally of the crime of }

Admitting the inconsistency of the *Times*, "The Lash" defends it on the ground of a change of Editor, and he tells us that our inconsistency consists in having in one particular instance, the land question, advocated different views in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Saturday Review*. For the reason above stated, our criticism, we are politely informed, was "paltry." Perhaps we may be permitted to suggest a mild "tu quoque," for surely it is more paltry to abuse a man for advocating in one journal views,—views which he may see good reason to modify in another—than to criticize a newspaper for widely departing from a long followed and well matured programme. Even although the impersonal "we" shelters a different writer, the public is supposed under the present system of anonymous journalism to have nothing to do with the personality of the Editor, and it was only the other day that in a leading article in the *Times* the *Saturday Review* received a severe scolding for an alleged attempt to ferret out the personality of a "we." We should therefore have expected in a man of Mr. Knight's long, and we will add, notwithstanding his wrath against us, respectable, experience in journalism, we should, we say, have expected more respect for its traditions than he has shown in his measure of identifying us. He must have known that no Editor would willingly publish such a gross libel upon himself as are contained in the words:—"This is an inconsistency, which, I confess, I am unable to understand but upon the supposition, that while affecting strong convictions upon such subjects you really have none whatever." They were probably written in anger at our close observance of extraordinary gymnastics which the *Times* has lately been playing with its ancient principles (one has not to look further than Saturday's issue for an instance which the extraordinary change of tone and sentiment touching the judicial merits of civilians provides), but our rejection of his effusion surely gave him time to cool, and the subsequent publication of his letter in columns which could not reject it was an utterly indefensible proceeding.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

VII.

THE tutelar deity of all the various tribes inhabiting the Bustur Dependency is the goddess Dunteshwaree, synonymous with Bhowanee or Kalee. Nowhere is greater reverence paid to this most loathsome member of the Hindoo Pantheon. She is represented to have taken the ancestor of the reigning family under her particular protection from the time of their leaving Hindustan and during their stay at Nurungul, and to have directed and accompanied them in their flight, when driven out of the Kingdom of Telingana by the Mahomedans, as far as Duntewara, where she for certain reasons took up her abode. "Her advice is asked in matters of the most trivial nature, flowers are placed on the head of the idol, and as they face to the right or to the left, so is the reply interpreted as favourable or otherwise." Next to Dunteshwaree, and scarcely second to her in importance, is the goddess Matha Davee, whose temples may be recognised by the swings set up in front of the shed that covers the stone daubed with red, which serves as the representative of this potent deity. When small-pox appears this goddess becomes of great importance. The person infected gives out that he has become possessed by Matha Davee, loosens his hair, shakes his head about, and howls before the shrine, takes messages from the frightened worshippers to the goddess, and conveys her answer; whether it is favourable or not generally depends upon what they deposit as an offering, the number of goats or fowls sacrificed, and the quantity of "lunda" brought for the temple's good. "Bhungarama," or Dalla Davee, is said to be the sister of Matha Davee and is worshipped when cholera appears. Of the gods Bheemfen, or Bhindeo, is the most revered, for he it is who arrests blight and mildew from the crops, and gives or withholds the early and the latter rains. His image is a post four or five feet high, with a rush at the top—not unlike the Latin deity celebrated by Horace, as *furum aviumque maxima formido.* The traveller must not, however, too hastily arrive at the conclusion, that, whenever he meets with a post, he is in the presence of a god. Not unfrequently he will observe by the side of the road, or in the middle of a tank, close to a temple or beneath the shade of a mango tope, two posts of unequal length driven into the ground. These are called the Pentesta, or "the commencement of the work," and are erected as a sort of memorial or inauguration of every new undertaking. Does a man dig a tank, or plant a grove, or build a house, his first care is to set up his "Ebenezer" and invite his neighbours to a feast. There are many other deities besides those I have named, not a bit more god-like than these commemoratory posts, and who may be passed over in appropriate silence.

It may seem after the above superfluous, when I remark that the people of the Dependency of Bustur are intensely superstitious. A belief in witchcraft is universal, and the innocence or guilt of the suspected sorcerer is noted by an ordeal. On the accused person being arrested a fisherman's net is wound round his head to prevent his escaping or bewitching his guards, and he is at once subjected to the preparatory test. Two leaves of the peepul, one representing him and the other his accusers, are thrown upon his outstretched hands; if the leaf in his name fall uppermost, he is supposed to be a suspicious character; if the leaf fall with the lower part upwards, it is possible that he may be innocent, and the popular feeling is in his favour. The following day the final test is applied; he is sewed into a sack, and in the presence of the heads of the village, his accusers and his friends, carried into water waist deep, and let down to the bottom; if the unhappy man cannot struggle up and manage to get into a standing posture, with his head above water, he is adjudged guilty, and brought out to be dealt with for witchcraft. He is beaten by the crowd, his head shaved, and his front teeth knocked out with a stone; this is said to be done, to prevent him muttering his incantations; all descriptions of filth are thrown at him; if of good caste, hog's flesh is forced into his mouth; and lastly, he is driven out of the country, followed by the abuse and execrations of his enlightened fellow men. When brought out of the water the wretched victim of ignorance is frequently insensible. I never heard of any one dying from the effects of this treatment, but it is probable that such sometimes takes place. Women suspected of sorcery have to undergo the same ordeal; if found guilty, the same punishment is awarded them, and after being shaved their hair is attached to a tree in some public place. Captain Glasford thus describes the marriage ceremonies:—"From sixteen to twenty is the age at which most of these wild tribes enter into the bonds of wedlock. The preliminaries are as follows: When the young man's parents have decided that he should be married, the father and some of his friends set out in the morning for the village where they consider an eligible match can be negotiated. At this time they are very particular regarding omens. If a certain small bird chirrups as they start forth, they consider it a bad omen, and dismiss that match from their minds, as it would be unlucky in their opinions, if their son was married to any girl in that village. Supposing no bad omens are seen or heard, the party proceed to the village and there propound the match to the girl's parents. A number of pots full of mhowra liquor or lunda (an intoxicating sort of thin porridge) are produced and discussed by the assembled friends. As soon as the propriety of the betrothal is decided upon by the contracting parties, the boy's parents then return from this first visit, which is called 'Dakna' or the looking or searching. The second visit, or as it is called, the 'Munganee,' or asking, takes place about a fortnight after, when more lunda is produced. A few weeks after is the 'Pait Bhat,' literally 'dhall and rice,' meaning, I presume, the dinner given by the young man's parents. The marriage is then considered settled, and the bride is taken to her husband's house, remaining there some days, and then returns home. A few days after this the bridegroom sends to his bride's parents a present, which, among the Bhuthas, Purjas, and Tugaras, consists of fine Kunders rice, two rupees in cowries, and a new cloth. The Masias give twelve pots of lunda, one brass lota, and two new cloths, and a pig. He is then, in his parent's house, anointed with turmeric, and a feast given him with the never failing lunda *ad libitum*. The same festive scene is being enacted at the bride's house. The next day the bride is brought, accompanied by all her friends, to her future home, and is left there. If after the 'Pait Bhat' the girl's parents draw back from the match, they are, by the custom of the Marias, obliged to give as damages for breach of promise another young lady of equal attractions to the disconsolate swain in lieu of their daughter. The average age of the males when they marry is 19 to 24, females 15 to 17. All marriages are contracted in February."

The capital of the Dependency is Jugdulpore or New Bustur, where the Rajah resides. It was built about 200 years ago: the town consists of from 400 to 500 huts of the most inferior description. The Rajah's residence consists of thatched sheds, differing only from those of his subjects in size; the walls of most of the houses are made of mud, but the whole town, if it can be called so, is irregular and ill built, and bears marks of neglect and poverty. There are no schools, and the ignorance that pervades the country is unsurpassed.

The breed of cattle towards that part of Bustur near the Godavery are good and plentiful, and great numbers are purchased and taken away yearly to the coast by traders who come expressly for the purpose. Towards the more easterly portions, however, the breed of cattle is most inferior. "This may be caused," says Captain Glasford, "by using cows for the plough." Milk and ghee are consequently expensive, and in many places not to be had. Horses are exceedingly scarce too, pack bullocks, except those of the Bringaras, are unknown. Ponies are too scarce to be used for draught, and donkeys there are none.

In picturesque scenery, the Bustur Dependency is not wanting. The Falls of the Indrawutty at Chutterkoto are, even when the river is low, a fine sight: during the freshes they must present a magnificent appearance. The Indrawutty, which at this point is dammed up, forms a deep pool, which stretches up from the Falls about two miles. The width of the river at the Falls is about 400 yards, the greatest body of the water lies towards the southern bank; the wall of rock over which the river falls is composed of a mass of metamorphic and schistose rocks; layers of pink and red claystone, 25 feet in thickness, are capped by about 30 feet of gneiss. Over this lies the surface rock, composed of vitrified sandstone. The extreme height of the Fall is 94 feet measured from a tree near the centre of the river; the Falls are in the shape of a horse-shoe. The river precipitates itself into a large and deep pool, from this natural basin, through a narrow outlet; it rushes on its onward course through a deep ravine for several miles. The sides of the ravine are about 300 feet above the bed of the river, and are composed of white sandstone, and thickly clothed with brushwood; the width of the ravine is about 500 or 600 yards. There are some Falls too near Teemtighur, which, though higher than those at Chutterkoto, are only to be seen to advantage during the monsoons, or after a heavy thunderstorm, as at other times there is so little water, that it merely trickles down the precipice. Captain Glasford says:—"In the rains the sight, though not so grand as the Chutterkoto Falls, must be beautiful and one not readily forgotten. The height may be about 120 feet. There is a temple sacred to Mahadeo near the foot of the falls, to which pilgrimages are made. Besides this there are many fine views among the Bela Deela Hills, and a visit to the summit of the Mundee Raj Hill, or its partner, Vetoor Ranee, will disclose a scene more remarkable for the enormous extent of country it embraces than for the beauty of any of its particular features."

The forests abound in teak wood, but, owing to the merchants felling the small trees and destroying the larger logs simply because they are unable to export the larger wood as it stands, the supply at present is small. One of these forests alone has been drained this last year of no less than 7,000 logs, mostly if not all undersized, for the construction of the tramway and other works on the Godavery. The manner in which the large teak trees are used to render them easier for carriage is wasteful in the extreme. It often happens that, from the drain upon small sized teak, there is not much of it left; a tree of perhaps four feet in girth is then felled, and the adze brought into requisition till half the log is chipped off of the original length of the log (30 or 40 feet); about 15 or 16 is cut off, and the remainder left to rot or burn. Three large knobs remain to testify to the original size of the tree; one in the centre and one at each end: through these holes are made, and the drag ropes attached. In Bhopalpatam the teak forests are rented out by the zemindars to Bhugwandass Hureedass, the great timber merchant of Hyderabad, who has leased most of the forests on the Godavery.

I have now given you an epitome from Captain Glasford's comprehensive report; but there is so much matter of interest in it, that I would refer those of your readers, who wish for further accounts of the several curious customs of the inhabitants, to the report itself published in No. XXXIX. of Selections from the Records of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department. The orders for the redistribution of the districts I mentioned as about to be issued have effect from the 1st of May next, the new official year. The several districts are as follows:—

I.	II.
Jubbulpore Division.	Nerbudda Division.
Jubbulpore.	Hoshungabad.
Seonee.	Baitool.
Mundlah.	Chindwarrah.
Dumoh.	Nursingpore.
Saugor.	Nimar.

The headquarters of the Jubbulpore Commission will be at that station, whilst of the Nerbudda Division the headquarters will be either at Hoshungabad or Baitool.

FOREST RANGER.

A PRIVATE letter from London informs us that "the Polish Count Andrias Zamoyski, whose properties at Warsaw some months ago were devastated and at last by order of Russian authorities confiscated, and the towers changed into barracks, is about to appear at London as plaintiff against the Emperor of Russia, demanding compensation. He is at least endeavouring to obtain, through the English courts of justice, the seizure of all the private properties in England belonging to the Emperor Alexander, which seem to be very considerable." Count Zamoyski's chances of success in any such enterprize are more than doubtful.

From Paris we hear that Rossini—the famous composer of the Stabat Mater, has composed a mass, which is to be the crown of all his former compositions, and the expected production of which has thrown the whole musical world into excitement. Rossini has not yet decided what name he is to give to his new composition. However, a rumour is circulating that the great composer has written with his own hand on the margin of the first page—"I hope that this mass will be accounted to me in Heaven for all my sins and will open to me the doors of Paradise. Amen. I. Rossini."

THE *Gazette of India* of 9th instant notifies the appointment of the Hon'ble John Paxton Norman, to officiate as Chief Justice, during the absence of Sir Barnes Peacock. Mr. Peterson's appointment as Judge is also notified.

THE *Englishman* of the 9th inst. says:—"The exodus of the great officers of the Supreme Government commences on Monday, and will be continued throughout the week, the end of which will probably see all on their way to Simla. Mr. Harington does not accompany the Council, nor does he retire as was once supposed. He proceeds to England for six months, and will return in the cold weather to renew his labours in the Legislative Council. His object in returning to India is to complete the work on which he has been so long engaged—the Civil Procedure Code, which, when made law, will place the civil courts on an equality with the criminal. It is a great work, and will, as it is done, be a monument to the fame of the author or compiler."

WE learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that "Colonel Elliot, the new Agent Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, was expected to arrive at Aboo on the 12th instant, when Major General G. St. P. Lawrence, C.B., would resign the reins of Government which he has so long and ably handled, and would leave Aboo about the 15th instant for Old England, *viâ* Bombay. It is reported that Colonel Elliot intends making Ajmere his head-quarters and not Aboo. In former days the Agent Governor General invariably resided at the Ajmere Residency."

WE read in the same paper:—"A telegraphic signaller at Rewah took it into his silly head the other day to do a little mischief by shooting a bull in the city. The result, as might be expected, exasperated the Hindoo citizens, some of whom armed themselves with swords and matchlocks, and surrounded the telegraph bungalow, threatening the inmates with some danger. The officer in charge discreetly telegraphed the circumstance to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, without making any allusion to the *cause*, and the affair naturally startled the authorities at Nagpore slightly. Mr. Temple took the precaution to inform the commanding officers at all the military stations within his jurisdiction of the matter, caused enquiries to be made from Rewah as to the reason of the disturbance. Signaller Chalke then explained the matter and the thing which for a time may have looked like a dark speck in the political horizon, dwindled down to insignificance."

THE apple of discord has lately (says the *Delhi Gazette*) fallen into the camp at Nusseerabad, in the shape of a donation of five thousand rupees, very generously presented by the Maharajah of Jeypore to the troops who were present as a guard of honour at the investiture of the Maharajah with the Exalted Star of India. "The Europeans wished the money to be fairly divided, but the Brigadier, it is said, was of opinion that a portion of it should be laid out in a dinner, and the remainder to go towards races, prizes, &c. A day was fixed for a 'burra-khana;' but the men of the Royal Artillery, and the 103rd and 106th Regiments resolutely, but most respectfully, declined the honour 'they would't have no dinner, all they wanted was the money fairly divided, share and share alike,' and so the matter rests for the present. What is to be done with the 5,000 rupees? The question will have, in all probability to be referred to Government! How much better would it have been in the first instance to have given each man his four or five rupees, or whatever his share might have been, and thus have satisfied all parties. At present the men have an idea that they are not being justly treated in the matter."

THE *Englishman* learns that the Bank of Bengal very nearly lost a large sum of money in transit to Patna. "It appears that, on Tuesday night, three lacs of rupees were sent to the agent of the bank at Patna, in boxes containing Rs. 4,000 each in charge of two sergeants of the Calcutta Police. One Charles Forest, formerly a driver in the railway, went in a third-class carriage in the same train. The train stopped about twenty minutes at Synthia. Forest was seen on the platform at Synthia, where he appears to have managed to have broken into the treasure waggon. When the train was within a short distance of Moolapore, Forest threw out seven boxes of the treasure, and when the train reached Moolapore he got out, and, having no ticket, he made some excuse and paid the fine. Then he went back rapidly to the place where he had thrown out the boxes, gathered them all together, covered them with his railway wrapper, and hid the whole with leaves and grass; then proceeding to the village, he tried to get a cart, offering twenty rupees in bank-notes, which was refused. He then went to his treasure, took out twenty-five rupees and offered it again to the villagers. The villagers had watched him, and one ran and informed the native station-master of Moolapore that a European was trying to carry off treasure, &c. The station-master woke up the inspector, Mr. Graydon, and both proceeded to the spot indicated. When they arrived they found Forest sitting on the treasure boxes waiting a cart. Of course he was arrested. Some of the villagers too had done a little business on their own account, and stole a bag which was aftewards found in a bush near a tank. This bag was found to contain Rs. 1,975, and the Rs. 25 in the prisoner's pocket made up the tale of 2,000 which the bag originally contained. The two sergeants from Calcutta in charge of the treasure did not discover the loss until they arrived at Puckwa, six stations farther on. Forest says he discovered that he had forgot something and was walking back to Synthia, when he stumbled on the boxes. He recognised them immediately, and was anxious to restore them. He was waiting for a cart when he was seized, and he was much surprised to find that instead of being rewarded he was handed over to the civil power to be tried for theft. A native might have carried all this off surely, but a European has little chance; he has no assistance from the people of the courtry, as the native would have had. Bankers should manage better, and place the guard in the same carriage with the treasure."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

PONDICHERRY, 16TH APRIL.
Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Madras.

MADRAS, 16TH APRIL.
Steamer *Indiana* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Hydaspes* from Calcutta anchored.

CARWAR, 16TH APRIL.
Steamer *Arabia* from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, 17TH APRIL.
Steamer *Carnatic* from Calcutta anchored.

BIMLIPATAM, 17TH APRIL.
Steamer *Sydney* sailed for Calcutta.

NEWS FROM CHINA

GALLE, 17TH APRIL.

Arrived steamer *China* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 9th, and Penang 11th April.

The principal item of intelligence is the state of the rebel cause and the movements of Major Gordon in connection with it. That officer proceeds most successfully on his campaign, capturing cities and bringing garrisons into submission. These operations have been somewhat extensive and have been performed without bloodshed. It is even reported that the Chang Wung himself, the leading Military General of the rebellion, is collecting his property in Nankin with a view to returning to his home.

In Japan all is quiet.

From the other ports there is nothing of importance.

COMMERCIAL.

Malwa opium 700 dollars.
Patna 500 dollars.
Benares 475 dollars.
Exchange on London, Banks 4s.-10½d.
On Bombay: 228 rupees closing at 227. Calcutta: 228 rupees.
Steamer *Behar* arrived from Bombay on 25th.
Cotton, prices nominal. At Shanghai 33 dollars.
Shanghai.—Our advices are to the 25th instant.
Malwa, 565 dollars.
Patna new, 400 dollars.
Patna old, 420 dollars.
Exchange on London: Banks, 6s. 4¾d. Private paper 6s. 5d.
On India 325 rupees.
Cotton 20 taels per picul.

A VISIT TO THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

NINE and a quarter miles from Bombay, by rail, and within 200 yards of the main line of the G. I. P. Railway, stands a spacious and substantial-looking, yet unpretending building. It might be taken for a penitentiary, a reformatory, an Agricultural Exhibition Hall, or, divested of its tall shaft, even for a large public school; but few people, except those acquainted with the manufacturing districts of England, would guess it to be really what it is—the "home" of T cloths, Longcloths, and Domestics.

The Mill is approached by a siding from the railway, which to pedestrians is an uncommon hard and rough road to travel. A closer inspection of the building shows it to be in the form of an oblong square. Hardly a sign of life is visible; and now that the shriek of the whistle of the engine, and the rattle of the train has died away, the quiet which reigns around is in striking contrast to the noisy bustle of Bombay life just left behind. As we pick our way, however, over the rough hewn stones, and get within ear shot, slow by degrees, but each moment louder, comes the drowsy hum of this industrial hive, and the profound and peaceful repose to be found hardly a stone's throw away, is gradually changed into a din and clatter that in some measure prepares one for the really wonderful sight which immediately follows.

There are two main entrances to the building, the first of which is flanked on either side by the Store Room and Weaving Room, and leads into the Spinning Department. The change is so sudden and the metamorphosis so complete that one almost feels bewildered on entering this place. The room is 280 feet long by 120 feet broad, and contains upwards of 28,000 spindles!

We are here met by the manager, a gentleman possessing a mine of information and intelligence, who offers to conduct us through the place. We cheerfully and thankfully accept his services, and commit ourselves to his care accordingly. We would like to see the whole process of making a "Domestic," he supposes? Of course we would. Very well, then, we must go first to the cotton loft. This is a large room on an upper story, where the cotton is simply weighed, stacked away, and given out as required. Neither large stocks nor any particular kind is kept on hand, for which no doubt there are very good and sufficient reasons; what they are, we did not stop to enquire. It may be here remarked that to give a minute description of the working of the Mill would not only fill many columns of this journal, but be a wearisome and uninteresting narrative that few would care to read. A brief sketch of the history of a piece of cloth, and the various processes it passes through from raw cotton to the time it is packed away for shipment, is all that we purpose doing.

Descending from the cotton loft we find ourselves in what is termed the Blowing Room. The blowing operation consists of four distinct sets of machines, respectively named, Oldham Willow or Devil, Cotton Opener, Single Scutcher and Double ditto. It is here the adulteration, consisting of sand, seed, and other abominations, is separated from the fibre, and of which there is on an average from 2 to 25 per cent. The dust and short staple flying about from the effect of this cleaning operation render the place almost unbearable. The imps attendant on No. 1 "Devil" have handkerchiefs tied over their mouths, and otherwise present a very melancholy and dejected appearance; while we (there are five of us) fancy ourselves stricken with a bad attack of influenza, for we have done nothing but sneeze ever since entering the room. Fine fun this for the Manager, who quietly smiles at our distress.

The cotton having undergone this sifting and opening business, which has much improved its appearance, is now taken into the Carding Room. It is here passed through a very complicated looking machine, consisting of a number of rollers of different dimensions, studded with steel points as thickly set as those of a hairbrush, and running at various speeds. This machine combs off the cotton, as it were, from the last of the rollers, lays the fibre all one way, carefully coils it in a deep tin can, and at the same time frees it from whatever leaf or other foreign substance there may be remaining. The carding also separates the short and useless fibre, technically termed "fly," which is deposited underneath. There are 64 of these machines, and the snake-line winding of these cotton ropes as they coil themselves neatly and deftly into the cans, is not the least interesting of the many wonderful sights to be seen in the building.

A series of three frames, called Drawing Frames, now come into operation, in which these cotton ropes are doubled no less than 216 times, being ultimately drawn out to their original size and again deposited in a can as before. The object of this is to ensure proper regularity of thread when spun, as well as to stretch the fibre to its fullest extent. These cans are now passed on to the Slubbing Frames, where the fibre is still further drawn out, then twisted, and wound on large bobbins in the form of very coarse thread.

From the Slubbing Frames the bobbins are sent to a similar kind of machine, termed an Intermediate Frame, in which the "roving," as it is now called, is doubled, twisted, reduced in fineness, and wound on small bobbins. This "intermediate roving" is taken to a similar frame, again undergoes the same operation—result, a reduction in thickness.

We now take leave of the Carding Room, which is on the extreme left of the building, and adjourn to the Spinning Room, which is in the centre. The "roving" is here spun into Throstle Twist, Mule Twist, and Weft, and a very beautiful manipulation it is. By the term "Twist" is meant the long or warp threads of the cloth into which it is to be made, and the "Weft" those which run across. The best kind of Twist is that denominated Water, so named from its having in the early days of cotton spinning been spun through water; a practice, however, long since discontinued. It is now spun on bobbins by a machine called the Throstle, which is worked entirely by lads; the Mule Yarn is spun on a self-acting Mule, a very complicated and pretty machine, which by recent improvements, as its name indicates, has been made self-acting. The Weft is also spun on this machine.

The cotton is now, in spinning parlance, cotton no more, and henceforth comes under the title of yarn. From the Throstle Frames this yarn is passed on to the Winding, Warping, and Sizing Room, situated at the far end of the structure, and is there transferred by simple machinery worked by girls, from the small Throstle bobbins, which contain about two ounces of yarn, on to larger ones, which hold about a pound. The yarn from these larger bobbins is again transferred by means of a machine called the Warping Frame on to "beams." These beams contain as many threads as may be required in a piece of cloth, which wholly depends of course on the quality to be made. On an average about 250 lbs. weight of No. 20 yarn are contained in one beam. Particularly intelligent men are required for this duty. It is a very delicate operation indeed; and if it be not carefully and properly performed, seriously inpedes the weaving which immediately follows.

The yarn in its present state, is soft and easily broken; before it can be made into cloth it has, therefore, to undergo a stiffening process, termed "Sizing." This is effected by placing the warps or beams on the Sizing Frame, where the threads or yarn are passed through a boiling hot composition of flour and other ingredients. This is, so to speak, baked into the yarn by its being passed over large drying cylinders filled with steam. The thread is now stiff, tough, and hard, and has to be joined on to a piece of already made cloth, of which this "beam" is to be a continuation.

We next enter the Weaving Room, situated on the extreme right of the building, where the Power Loom comes into operation. Here the "Weft" or cross thread is placed in a "shuttle," and by an ingenious contrivance, rapidly thrown from side to side, and with this process the making of a piece of cloth is completed. There are in all 475 looms, 414 of which have 45 inch ends with space for 40 inches of cloth; 55 of a larger kind; and 6 with patent tappet motion for spots and stripes.

As the cloth is finished, it is taken away to the Cloth Warehouse, where it is examined, measured, weighed, stamped and ticketted. It then goes into the Packing Room, and here, by means of a powerful hydraulic, it is as neatly and securely baled as any bundle of piece goods sent out from Manchester. The bales are then placed on railway trucks which stand before the door, and in an hour or two are spirited away, and seen no more.

Large quantities of yarn are made for the express purpose of supplying the peasantry of the interior, who make, it is said, a much superior cloth of it with their hand looms. With increased facilities of communication it is expected that the Bombay mills will send much larger quantities of cloth to the interior than they now do. The consumption of cotton in the Coorla Mill averages about eight candies daily, and T. cloths Longcloths, and Domestics are the descriptions of goods usually made.

The machinery is driven by two splendid horizontal engines, of the nominal power of 120 horses, which are worked up to over 450. There are seven magnificent boilers for the supply of steam, two of which are always in reserve. Adjacent to the Engine House is a Workshop which contains planing, drilling and boring machines; turning and screw-cutting lathes, &c., where all the repairs of the establishment are executed, affording employment to one European and twenty natives.

Upwards of 6,000 feet, or one mile and two hundred and forty yards, is the sum total of the shafting throughout the place, and every bit of it is as bright as silver; the whole place, indeed, is a perfect model of cleanliness and order.

The European establishment is composed of a Manager, a Carding Master, Sizer, two Weaving Masters, Mechanic, and Engineer. The native element consists of upwards of a thousand hands, all told, although there are seldom more than 750 at work at one time. The Company appears to work on the principle, and it is unquestionably a wise one, of not only dealing with a liberal hand, but of carefully attending to the domestic wants of its *employes*. There is a dispensary attached to the Mill, where medicine is made up and distributed gratis to those who need it. Bungalows are also provided for the Europeans, and close to the railway station is a village where all the natives live rent free, forming quite a little colony of their own.

Should any unfortunate meet with an accident incapacitating him from work, he is paid just the same as if nothing had happened. And these men, it is said, make by far the most trustworthy persons to look after the checking and other departments where simple oversight is all that is required.

The establishment was about to receive its monthly pay the day we were there. This the Manager told us was a misfortune, as there would consequently be some little confusion. So far from it being a drawback, it was exactly the contrary. It initiated us into the internal economy of the place more than we could otherwise have hoped for. The system of check and counter-check to prevent irregular attendance, detect fraud, and at the same time mete out justice to all, seemed to us perfect. Although the name of every individual throughout the establishment is entered in the books, as a surer method of identification a number is given to each person. At three in the afternoon of every day three metal tickets, (each bearing the same number, and corresponding with the number on a badge, which the *employe* receives when he first joins the Mill), are given out to every one on the premises. One of these tickets is deposited at the Time-keeper's office at 5 o'clock on leaving the building for the night, another is handed in at the hour of commencing work in the morning, and a third on returning from the mid-day meal. By this means irregular attendance is at once detected. When the pay abstract is made out, at the end of the month, a printed ticket is given to each individual, on which is written the name of the man, woman, or boy, his or her monthly rate of salary, and amount to be received; and as this is always done three days before the cash is distributed, the workpeople have an opportunity of testing the correctness or otherwise of the amount.

We were curious enough to ask if some difficulty was not experienced in getting work people, which elicited two or three singular facts. "We take," said the Manager, "the first person who offers himself, and the younger he is the better. If he is good for anything it very soon peeps out; if he is worthless he goes about his business." The Mill is very popular with the natives, as may easily be perceived by the smiling, contented faces which meet one at every turn. The supple, thread-like fingers of the Hindoos, too, are peculiarly adapted for the various delicate manipulations to which the cotton is subjected. Once employed, these people seldom leave the Mill, and here, of course, the liberal and wise policy of the Company bears good fruit. Those persons who doubt the aptitude of natives for skilled labour should pay a visit to the Mill, we are sure the clever and courteous Manager will afford them every information and attention in his power. With its splendid machinery and novel appliances, this establishment will bear comparison, we firmly believe, with any similar one of its size in the world, and is alone worth a journey to Coorla; the finest sight to our mind, however, is the native boys, girls and women so contentedly to be seen there at work. A hive where industry is rewarded and drones promptly expelled.

The Mill recently had a visit from Sir Bartle Frere, who expressed himself in very high terms as to its efficiency and good order, and also as to the manner in which the work is carried on.

As we were about to take our departure a Hindoo with an open countenance and an intelligent face, made his appearance, gave a grand salaam, and announced himself as from Rutnagherry, whither he had been to "his country," and from whence he had returned with a batch of "young recruits." On being told to bring them forward for inspection, he produced twenty lads, of various ages, the youngest not less than 12 years, the oldest probably about 18 or 19 years of age. Out of this party not one bad face was to be seen, indeed, it was the universal remark of all of us that we had never seen in one group so many excellent specimens of the poorer Hindoo race as were among these young Mahrattas. The holiday maker, a faithful servant of the Company, evidently knew the kind of hands required for "Mill work," and so well was the Manager pleased with his selection, that he immediately promised him another trip for the express purpose of bringing up a further batch. The lads were then marched off to their quarters, after being introduced to the European who was to indoctrinate them in the duties of their new life. Before a week is over, said the Manager, as they were departing, those young gentlemen will have a good many "mills" within the Mill. The old hands, even if they be young in years, never give in to new comers, and a game at fisticuffs always accompanies the introduction of fresh faces. "As to catching the little beggars," said our friend, "that is out of the question. As soon as they see me, they dive under the machines, and come up 50 yards off." This, however, he considers a good sign, for if there were no life or animation in the youngsters, they would be next to useless, in which opinion we cordially agree.

BOMBAY.

FROM a notification in our advertising columns, it will be seen that the band of H. E. the Governor will not play in the Parell Gardens this evening.

WE regret to learn that cholera is raging fearfully in Broach. The daily average of deaths fluctuates between 80 and 150.

WE understand that the G. I. P. Railway Company have compensated some of the persons who were injured in the late Railway accident near the Dadur Station.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, this evening, at 5 o'clock. The attendance of the members is requested.

WE learn that Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, who arrived by the last mail from England, has brought with him a large stock of standard works in different languages, more particularly in the Zend and Pehlvi. Some of these works have already been translated into the vernacular language for the benefit of the Parsees of Western India.

WE understand that an enquiry is now going on, in the Elphinstone College, for the purpose of ascertaining how one of the students became possessed of some of the papers to be used at the next examination for scholarships. The papers would appear to have been obtained from some one about the Education Society's Press at Byculla, and we hear they have been traced to the possession of one of the students, who has been called upon to explain the ugly transaction.

THE troops in Garrison will parade for Brigade Exercise on the ground near the cricket tent, to-morrow morning, at half-past 5 o'clock, in contiguous columns quarter distance right in front, the troops will parade in the following order:—

Her Majesty's 4th Rifles N. I. and H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I.

Field States to be sent this day at 11 A.M.

H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. to furnish the camp colors.

THE SHOE QUESTION.—A well known Parsee merchant of this Island, Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, had occasion a few days ago to attend at the Income Tax office, in reference to a surcharge made upon him. He wore no stockings, and Mr Scott, President of the Income Tax Commissioner, directed him to take off his shoes. Mr. Dadabhoy expressed his unwillingness to do so, and left the office. The Parsee gentleman first intended to bring the President in the Police Court, but subsequently he abandoned this irregular course, and at once petitioned His Excellency the Governor on the subject. We now learn that in reply to the petition Mr. Dadabhoy was informed that what Mr. Scott did was quite correct. Thus ends the great Shoe Question dispute. It is to be hoped that the papers connected with this affair will be placed by the Government in the Editor's Room at the disposal of the press.

A SURVEY was made on Saturday morning of the Hospital in Fort George, for the purpose of ascertaining what room there was in it for the reception of patients. The gentleman thus engaged represented himself as a captain and agent of the Southerners, who said his enquiries were occasioned through his having received advices that the *Alabama* was daily expected at this port, and that she had many sick on board. The captain, who gave his name as Barnes, was armed with papers and letters purporting to be advices from the captain of the *Alabama*, and after an interview of an hour with some of the hospital subordinates, he promenaded through the wards, where he entered into conversation with several of the patients, particularly those of the sailor species, to whom he offered an engagement on board this celebrated craft, and promised a large bounty, pay and prizemoney.

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HIS Excellency the Governor's Council have just done a very unusual thing, but which does them the highest credit nevertheless. They have broken through the usual trammels of red tape, and have actually passed a complimentary resolution on the retirement of an uncovenanted servant on his pension. Mr. Nathaniel Spencer, senior, is one of our oldest local institutions, and his name has been honoured by the tongue of good report for a matter of forty-two years in this place, during nearly the whole of which time he has filled the office of Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments with the highest degree of credit to himself, and advantage to the public service. He has recently been granted a special good service pension of £700 a year, on which he now retires, but will still continue to be a resident of Bombay. The following is the resolution of Government to which we have referred above :—

His Excellency the Governor regrets the termination of this long and useful service, to the excellently praiseworthy character of which much honourable testimony has been offered. The example of Mr. Spencer's high personal character and fidelity, gives to his services an enduring usefulness ; and, in publicly acknowledging this, His Excellency the Governor in Council is happy to add that these merits have lately received special recognition by Her Majesty's Government.

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ON Tuesday last Blay and Mackintosh, the well-known ship brokers, summoned Mr. Cohen, a Jew agent for the ship *Alaya*, for brokerage on a charter-party effected by them for the above ship. For the defence it was set up that the brokerage was due by the captain of the ship ; and as the vessel had proceeded to sea the agents were not liable. But it was proved beyond question that the broker invariably looked to the agent or consignee for his commission ; and the defendant failed to prove any case to the contrary. Being defeated on this point, he raised the plea that plaintiffs must be nonsuited as they were not able to prove the number of tons laden on board the ship, on which they claimed brokerage. Now vessels come consigned to responsible agents, and when the ship is laden a freight list is made up by the agent, upon which he charges his commission, and either includes the brokerage or pays the broker out of the commission charged. The broker some time after the ship sails sends in a blank bill, and it is the custom for the agent to fill in the number of tons shipped, and return the bill for the broker's signature before payment—and had this custom been more fully proved at the trial, we do not think the Judge would have allowed this disgraceful defence to have deterred him from awarding the plaintiffs their claim—at any rate we think the Chamber of Commerce should protect the brokers ; and depute some member of their body to attend at the Small Cause Court next Tuesday and inform the Judge how entirely freight brokers are compelled to rely upon consignees for their hard earned commission ; and thus defeat a defence which no respectable house in the place would have placed upon record.—*Bombay Saturday Review, April* 15.

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THE *Alipore*, Captain Black, 838 tons register, bound from London to Kurrachee, sailed 18th June last and has not since been heard of. There are no tidings by the mail of the *Shannon*, 1061 tons, which left Liverpool October 14 for this port having put into an intermediate port, which seemed to have been the only chance left to account for her non-arrival ; and we fear now there is little doubt but that she has perished with all hands. A vessel's head board with the words *Coronet* in gold letters has been picked up in the English Channel. The *Coronet*, 1074 tons, left Liverpool December 14th for Bombay ; but previous to this she had put back to that port leaky and dismasted, and the piece of wreck in question may have been lost on that occasion. The *Edendale*, *Beeston Castle*, *Eliphalet Greely*, and *Naval Brigade*, all bound home from this port have passed St. Helena ; and by telegraph we learn that the *City of Shanghae*, *Oriental*, *Sea Park*, *Annot Lyle*, *India*, *Orissa*, and *Mahratta*, have all arrived at Liverpool.—*Id.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic in the week ending April 3rd, 1864.

No. of Passengers 67,872 Amount......	43,006	13	6
Merchandize	96,393	12	10
Total...	139,400	10	4

Corresponding week last year.

OPEN 495½ MILES.

No of Passengers 64,371 Amount......	36,351	14	0
Merchandize..........	63,734	8	2
Total....	100,086	6	2

THE STATUE.

A DEPUTATION of the following members of the Committee and Subscribers waited on the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett on Thursday the 14th instant at half-past 5 o'clock, at his residence at Gowalia, for the purpose of communicating to that gentlemen, the resolutions passed at the public meeting of the inhabitants held at the Town Hall on the 9th March last.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. ; the Hon'ble Mr. M. H. Scott ; the Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Lewis ; Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Esq. ; E. I. Howard, Esq. ; Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq. ; Dr. Giraud ; Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq. ; Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq. ; Vurjeevundass Madowdass, Esq. ; Bomanjee Framjee Camajee, Esq. ; Dr. Sinclair ; Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq. ; Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq. ; Gursundass Madowdass, Esq. ; Candass Narrondass, Esq. ; Suddasew Pootlajee, Esq. ; Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq. ; Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq. ; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq. ; Cullianndass Mohundass, Esq. ; Kessowjee Naik, Esq. ; Braz Fernandez, Esq. ; Cumlaput Gopalkboby, Esq. ; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq. ; Venayeckrow Gungadher Shastree, Esq. ; Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, Esq. ; Premchund Roychund, Esq. ; Hurrichund Suddasewjee, Esq. ; Bulvuntrow Bhicajee Dhoulay, Esq. ; Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq. ; Nusserwanjee Manockjee Pitty, Esq. ; Dr. Shamrow Narrayen ; Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Esq. ; Jugonnath Hemraj, Esq. ; Goculdass Tejpall, Esq. ; Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq. ; Narrayen Dinnanathjee, Esq. ; Pranjeevundass Toolseydass, Esq., Pandoorung Dinnanathjee, Esq. ; Hurrichund Chintamon, Esq. ; Nowrojee Jewajee Manockjee, Esq. ; Nana Luxumonjee, Esq. ; Amrutrow Bulwunt, Esq. ; Banker Ally Khan, Esq. ; Soonderrow Ragoonath, Esq. ; Bulvuntrow Venayeck Shastree, Esq. ; Babajee Cassinath, Esq. ; and others.

The deputation was received by the Hon'ble gentleman in the drawing-room when Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy delivered the address as follows.—

HON'BLE SIR,—Having been appointed a committee for the purpose of giving effect to the resolutions of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, held on the 9th March last, we now wait on you to present you with a copy of the proceedings of that meeting and formally to submit to you the resolutions passed thereat.

RESOLUTION II.—Proposed by Dadabhoy Nowrojee seconded by Esq., Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parack, Esq.—"That the long public services of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, on behalf of his countrymen for more than the third of a century deserve a permanent monument of their gratitude and of the esteem in which he is held by all his fellow citizens, and that for this purpose a statue of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett be erected in the Victoria and Albert Museum."

We therefore have the pleasure of announcing to you that a statue was voted to you at that meeting, that the necessary funds have been collected, and that the committee have selected Mr. Noble, the sculptor, to execute the statue. It therefore only remains for us to ask you to consent to sit for the necessary photographs which are required to be sent home by an early mail to guide the artist in the execution of his work. To myself as one of your oldest friends it is peculiarly gratifying that it has fallen to my lot to offer you in the name of the other members of the committee and of the subscribers to the Testimonial of every caste and creed, our hearty congratulations on the honors done you by your fellow citizens and fellow countrymen. We pray that you may be blessed for many years yet to come with every good which your friends and admirers can desire for you. Above all, that you may have the inestimable blessing of health, and that you may be surrounded by every domestic comfort and happiness.

The Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett made the following reply :—

SIR JAMSETJEE AND GENTLEMEN,—I have received your address with heartfelt pleasure. I have devoted my life to public business of my own will and pleasure. That, in following my natural inclinations, I might be of some public service, and especially that I might be useful to my fellow countrymen, has ever been the hope which has made life a pleasure to me. But I looked no further for my reward than in my work. This appreciation of my humble labours by my fellow citizens and countrymen I never expected. It has come upon me perfectly by surprise and is so disproportioned to any deserts of mine, that, if I could have prevented it, I certainly would have done so. But the high honour of your public recognition of my poor services has been all the more delightful to me from its being so entirely unexpected. The approbation of contemporaries and especially of those who have been one's fellow labourers, through the best days of life, must be ever precious to men who labour, however imperfectly, for the good of the public. That my career as a citizen of Bombay should have gained me the esteem of my colleagues and countrymen, is an honour I value beyond all others that could possibly be conferred upon me. Your tribute is that of my equals and contemporaries in life, of those who have known me most intimately, who best know all my shortcomings as well as rejoice in my successes, and this it is which stamps its value in my eyes. I congratulate myself especially that all classes of my fellow-countrymen have joined in the testimonial. As to the form it should take, I cannot interfere with your decision, and I should be most happy to sit for my photographs. At the same time I could have wished that the form of the testimonial had been such as would have been accepted with absolute unanimity. When I consider that, belonging as I do to a past generation, I must to some of my young friends perhaps appear as an obstructive, I am surprised at the unreserved manner in which all parties of my countrymen have come forward to honour me. I only beg them to bear with me a little longer. I am now an old man and it is forty years ago that I began to take an interest in the public life of Bombay. I myself can hardly realize what Bombay was forty years ago. When with my late colleagues the ever revered Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Framjee Cowasjee whose loss we still mourn, I joined in the cause of education, it was considered almost a desecration to send a Hindoo boy to a Government school : you may conceive, therefore, what great changes my mind has undergone in this long period. With me personally it has not been a process of reformation merely, but of revolution on revolution during the last forty years. It is but natural, therefore, that I should have faith in progress as a law of nature. I am content to accept facts quietly as they arise, and this not from the habit of old age, but in obedience to the dictates of experience. In conclusion, gentlemen, I have to thank you sincerely for your kindness in waiting on me this evening. I would also express to you, sir, my high satisfaction in receiving this address from the hands of one of my first and best friends in life, and who so worthily sustains the hereditary honours and virtues of his illustrious family.

THE HACK BUGGY NUISANCE.

IS there really no one single individual in the police force of this Island who is gifted with a sufficient amount of sagacity or common sense to rid us of the intolerable nuisance caused by the discreditable state of our public conveyances. It is a scandal to the Government, the police, and the public at large, that such a state of things as at present exists is suffered for one moment to continue. The various shades and degrees of rascality on the part of the hack buggy drivers, boatmen, cart drivers, and others connected with the "conveyancing" department, who prey upon the long suffering inhabitants of this city is something actually marvellous, and would not be credited by any one who was not acquainted with Bombay and its curious ways. What with broken down, spavined, and sore backed horses and tatoos ; dilapidated, filthy, and otherwise disreputable buggies ; rotten harness held together with coir rope and pieces of string ; lamps that cannot be made to show a light under any conceiveable circumstance ; dirty, semi-nude, drunken, ignorant, and disgustingly insolent drivers ; absurdly high rates of fare in proportion to distances performed, and the vile state of the vehicles employed in the conveyance of the lieges from one part of our tight little island to another, the community is subjected to a system of the grossest imposition that any people ever groaned under—a system demanding a thorough and immediate reform. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that, with the exception of the "busses" which ply between certain parts of the Native Town and the Fort, and which are of comparatively recent introduction, the public conveyances of every kind are now in a far worse condition than they were ten years ago, notwithstanding the passing of a bran-new Act by our local Parliament, and no end of regulations by the Court of Petty Sessions, the whole of which are supposed to be intended for the protection of the public against imposition. Now, the only change that we have been able to discover since the passing of these regulations is that all the drivers of public conveyances wear cheap and nasty brass badges, the numbers on which do not correspond with those on the vehicles they drive. No attempt whatever seems to have as yet been made to insist upon weeding out the unserviceable buggies, and "casting" the dangerous brutes that draw them. It is now more the rule than ever, that if one should happen by any chance to come across a somewhat decent buggy it will be sure to have a decidedly bad horse—to which the term "quadruped" is by no means applicable, as it is generally contended to run on only three legs. Again a large-bodied vehicle on wheels some six feet high, with one broken step and the other in a state of *tremens*, is sure to be appended to an undersized runt of a tattoo, lame of one leg at least, and probably blind of an eye. A tall gaunt horse, with ears well thrown back, wall-eyed, and gifted with every vice known to the equine race, is invariably entrusted to a small boy in a ricketty conveyance, who generally succeeds in smashing the whole affair up against the first wall that comes in the way, utterly regardless of the life or limbs of the "fare." The other day a friend of ours had the misfortune to get one of his legs into limbo by falling through the bottom of a buggy, and could get no assistance from the driver, who seemed to look upon the accident as a capital joke, until he called in the aid of the police, who after much pulling and dragging, at last succeeded in releasing him from his perilous position with the loss of some inches of skin and the leg of his trousers ; an admiring crowd who were looking on at the painful operation seeming to relish the agony of the unhappy sufferer amazingly. Then the tortures the wretched screws of horses undergo at the hands of their merciless tormentors the drivers, would be a wrinkle for the Russians in their treatment of Polish insurgents. A few days ago, a horse that was being driven in a buggy in which were two sleek and portly Banians, took it into its head to lie down comfortably at full length in the centre of a street in Funnaswaddee, at the same time depositing both fares in a side gutter which had not undergone the process of "flushing" since the present Board of Municipal Commissioners was appointed. The anathemas that were hurled by the Bunnias at the devoted head of that miserable quadruped, and upon his still more wretched driver, a boy just rising twelve, may be more easily imagined than described. But the most disgusting part of the business, next to the exhumation of the Bannias from the unsavoury depths of the sewer in which they were jammed, was that the horse could not be induced to get up again from its recumbent position, notwithstanding that every species of torture that could be devised by the ingenuity of the bystanders was tried upon him, until some one in the crowd called out "why not try fire?" No sooner said than done ; some straw was brought, set on fire and placed under the animal's belly, when sure enough, up it got with a bound, and away it bolted at racing speed with the buggy and little Jehu behind him, never stopping until brought up "all standing" by a scavenger's cart laden with night soil, when there was an awful smash and frightful effluvia. This is really no exaggeration, and accidents, not unfrequently attended with tragical instead of, as in this instance, comical results, owing to the negligence and ignorance of the drivers, are of but too common occurrence. As it is evident that the police are unequal to the duty of looking after these matters, we would suggest that a separate establishment should be entertained to be paid out of the Municipal funds—which should be employed on nothing else but the conservation and inspection of *all* public conveyances, including the dingies, cargo-boats, bunder-boats, and all other craft plying for hire in the harbour ; and thus put a stop to the open and shameless imposition now practised on the public. An efficient inspector of public conveyances, with an adequate staff of subordinates to assist him in his duties, should be at once appointed ; and it should be one of his principal duties to prosecute all breaches of the regulations relating to these conveyances before the police magistrates. The first thing, however, to be done is to weed out all the ricketty and unserviceable vehicles and make a bonfire of them on the Flats. When this has been done, all the condemned horses might, very profitably, be transformed into animal charcoal by the process of incremation, in the absence of any very special demand for the flesh of this animal from the sausage makers.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ—15*th April.*)

HEARTS OF OAK ARE OUR SHIPS, JOLLY TARS ARE OUR MEN.—John Collins, seaman on board the ship *Clarendon*, was charged with an assault upon the chief mate of that vessel. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was performing the work he had been set about in an exceedingly lubberly manner, when the mate, by virtue of his office, ventured to remonstrate. This was resented by the noble British Tar in a manner which unfortunately appears to prevail at present on board ship. He seized a bar of iron which happened to be lying near, and but for the intervention of the boatswain, who happened to be "convenient," the consequences might have been serious. He was secured and handed over to the police. His defence was he thought the mate intended striking him. This not being deemed a sufficient excuse for violence and insubordination afloat, His Worship sentenced him to eight weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

"AND YET ANOTHER."—Thomas Waling, carpenter of the ship *Hermonidas*, was charged with being inspired and whilst in that state assaulting the chief officer. The captain's representative, on the labours of the evening having closed, mildly requested Chipps to close the discharging ports. This heart of oak, having imbibed something considerably stronger than pea soup indignantly refused to recognise the chief officer, and, intimated, (in choice modern Greek) his determination to take orders from no one but the captain, and informed the mate with appropriate action that "this chicken" (meaning himself) was not to be pecked at with impunity, and, suiting the action to the word, rushed into his cabin and appeared again on the scene with a broad axe, swearing destruction to all and sundry. The captain (not having gone ashore to tiffin) stepped forth and soothered the party, and having despatched a boat to the police hulk, (on the quiet) succeeded in keeping up the party with the arrival of some of the force who, with the urbanity which works that distinguished service, handed our friend Chipps into their very accommodating wherry, and produced him sound and whole at the bar of the Police Court. In consideration of his being carpenter of the ship, His Worship would not send him to prison, but fined him in the sum of Rs. 10 to be deducted from his wages, but assured him at the same time that if another complaint of insubordination was preferred against him, he would be dealt with very severely.

Saturday, 16th April.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—Charles Harris, a seaman, was charged with assaulting Govind Ballajee, police constable No. 103. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner, who was intoxicated, was creating a disturbance at a Marwarree's shop, the policeman interfered and the prisoner wrenching away his staff struck him a heavy blow on the head inflicting a severe wound. The prisoner admitted being drunk, but said he recollected nothing of striking the policeman. He was fined in the sum of Rupees 50, and in default to be kept to hard labour for two months. If the fine is realized rupees 25 to be given to the policeman.

A SANGUINARY SALT.—Thomas Kelly, seaman of the ship *Uneas*, was charged with continued disobedience of lawful commands.

John Gale, commander of the ship, stated that on Friday the prisoner was brought on board from the House of Correction where he had been staying for a period in consequence of former disobedience. He refused to turn to and would assign no reason for so doing. Complaints had been frequently made by some of the crew against the prisoner during their voyage to Bombay in consequence of a playful habit he had of throwing marlinspikes, belaying pins, winch handles and other trifles, at the heads of those who might offend him. His Worship remonstrated with the prisoner on the folly of his proceedings, and told him that if he would not return to his duty he would suffer a further imprisonment and be sent on board after all. The prisoner said it was of no use, he had made up his mind to do no more work on board the ship, and he meant to stick to it, if he was sent away in her, he intended behaving worse on the passage home than he had on the passage out. He was sentenced to twelve weeks, imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be sent on board on expiration of the sentence. Upon hearing this the prisoner replied "thankee yer Wasnip, thankee, but Ive only got this ere to say, that if I goes to sea with that—(term of endearment.) I'll cut his (adjective) throat. I will s'elp me."

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—16*th April.*)

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THOMAS DUFFIN was brought up on remand, charged with wilfully and negligently omitting to do what he was legally bound to do, in consequence of which the safety of persons travelling on the G. I. P. Railway was endangered on Wednesday the 6th instant.

Mr. Crawford conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Keir defended the prisoner.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this day when the following additional evidence was taken :

Mr. W. West deposed.—I am acting Chief Engineer to the G. I. P. Railway. I produce a plan, being a diagram, showing the junction of the main branch with the Mahim line, and extending as far as the Dadur station. Any person on the line from the Dadur station to the junction of the Mahim branch can see a train at any point between the junction and the level crossing on the Mahim branch.

Nana Ballajee deposed.—I am a clerk in the Locomotive Department of the G. I. P. Railway Company. I know the prisoner at the bar, Thomas Duffin. He is an engine-driver in the service of that Company. On the 15th of December last I gave him a printed copy of the regulations of the Company. I took his signature in acknowledgment of the receipt of the same in the book I now produce. The book marked B, now shown to me, is a copy of those regulations similar to that I gave to the prisoner.

Ramjee Chowan sworn and examined by Mr. Crawford, said.—I am pointsman in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. I have been in the service of the Company since the opening of the Railway. I am now employed as a pointsman at the Mahim junction. On the day of the accident I was in charge of the signals and of the points at that junction. I remember the collision taking place. I first saw the Mahim passenger train. I heard the Mahim train whistle at the curve. As soon as I heard the whistle I dropped the semaphore signal, which had before been at "danger," against the Mahim train. That was the signal for the Mahim train to come on slowly, the arm being half way down. Shortly afterwards I saw a ballast train coming from Bombay. There is a separate semaphore for the main line. There are two semaphore signals, one for the Mahim branch and the other for the main line. At the time I saw the ballast train coming from Bombay the semaphore signal for the main line was at danger by both arms, each arm being for the separate lines. The semaphore signals are always kept at danger except when a train is approaching, with the line clear for it to pass. If the line is not clear, the danger signal is kept up. I have been twelve years stationed at that junction. When I first saw the ballast train approaching it had just passed the Dadur station. When I saw the ballast train approaching I sent on a signal man towards that train with two flags. I saw him go. He went to the gate. Another man went on to two telegraph posts further. They had reached those places before the ballast train reached them. I saw them exhibit red flags. The ballast train did not stop at the signals. During this time the Mahim train was coming on, and the two trains came in collision at the junction. I could have done nothing more than I did to stop the ballast train. The Mahim train was actually crossing the down line when the ballast train ran in collision with it. The passenger train to which I have referred is the 9-30 A.M. train. It is the only train that leaves Mahim in the morning. That train formerly left the Mahim station at 9-15 ; it now leaves at 9-30.

Cross-examined by Mr. Keir.—I saw the Mahim train before I heard the whistle. When I heard the whistle the train was about two hundred paces from the signal post. When I first saw the Mahim train I was under the signal for the Mahim branch. I remained there until I heard the whistle. The ballast train was pointed out to me by the man who was under the main line signal. His name is Rama Morarjee. The train was then just leaving the Dadur station. I did not drop the Mahim train signal until after I had heard the whistle. I sent Ramjee, the signal man, with the flags towards the ballast train. That was after I had dropped the signal for the Mahim train to pass. I sent Ramjee Morarjee, my man, with the flags, and Ramjee Powar went to the gate. The gate-keeper, Subajee Patker, went to the second telegraph post. Ramjee Powar stood at the gate with the red flag. He remained there until the ballast train reached him. He was on the down line. I saw a red flag with Sabajee. He was on the side of the down line. I saw him hold out the red flag. I counted the telegraph posts in the afternoon. Sabajee pointed out to me the spot to which he had come. The gate chowkey is a long way from the spot where I was. I could recognize Sabajee at that distance. Ramjee Powar was at the points all the time. He was standing there. Ramjee Morarjee was at the signal on the main line. Ramjee Powar held out the red flag at the gate. Ramjee Morarjee was doing duty at the signal post on the main line. He told me that the ballast train was coming. I directed him to run with a red flag and stop it. I have a copy of the rules of the Railway in English and Marathee. These rules contain the regulations as to signalling. If a passenger train be on the main line a train on the branch must give way to it ; but a passenger train on the branch line has the preference over a ballast train on the main line. It was on that rule that I allowed the passenger train to pass. My master, Pandoo, who was formerly my superior officer, gave me that rule.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford.—When it was reported to me that the ballast train was in sight, Ramjee Morarjee was at the main line signal, and Ramjee Powar was at the points. I sent Ramjee Morarjee to hold the red flag to stop the ballast train on the main line. He went to the points where Ramjee Powar was. Ramjee Morarjee remained at the points, and Ramjee Powar went on to the gate. The gateman went on two telegraph posts beyond.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until Wednesday the 20th instant, the prisoner being released on bail.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 13th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FORBES, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH, AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

TENDER OF PARDON BY MAGISTRATES.

IN this case, the Assistant Magistrate of Honore, Mr. Wedderburn, had tried and convicted a certain man of the name of Megji Shettee upon the following charges on the 21st September 1863, viz.—1st, abetting the offence of house-breaking by night and theft under Sections 457 and 380 and Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code ; and 2ndly, receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen, under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code. The prisoner upon conviction was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a fine of rupees two hundred and fifty, or in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for a period of three months. The petition presented by Mr. Shantaram on behalf of the prisoner made the following allegations :—

Para. 4. "The main, and in fact the sole, evidence against your petitioner is that of Rama (29) particularly with respect to the 2nd offence. This person was himself concerned in the theft and was one of the accused (No. 1) while on his trial, tender of pardon was made to him and being accepted by him, he was examined as a witness against your petitioner, and his evidence is recorded as No 29. Your petitioner, for the following reasons, submits that the tender of pardon was illegal, and the evidence thereby obtained was also illegal and should be expunged from the record."

(*a*) "The tender of pardon can be made by a magistrate when he is proceeding under Chapter XII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure ; but here he was acting under Chapter XIV., and, therefore, the provisions of Section 209 did not apply to the case."

(*b*) "Sections 209 to 211 must be read together, and Section 211 clearly shows that the Legislature has contemplated that power to the magistrate only when he is holding the preliminary enquiry in cases triable by the Court of Session."

Mr. Anstey this day appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and represented that from his instructions it appeared that the prisoner was a respectable trader at Compta. If the Court subtracted from the body of the evidence recorded in this case, the deposition of a single witness, there would be little or nothing left behind to affect his client. The present petition was made to the Court under Section 404 of the Code ; but it is not seen that the Common Law right which is so very tenacious of its existence, is taken away and the prisoner precluded in this Court from showing the insufficiency of the evidence ; but without going that length, the evidence against the prisoner can be shown to have been illegally received. The magistrate appeared to have pardoned one of the accused, and examined him as a witness against Megji Settee, the principal against the accessory, and that, too, while both were being tried in the same indictment. There was originally no evidence at all against this prisoner, but as one of the accused volunteered to say something against him, the Judge forthwith qualified him as a witness, when he had clearly no jurisdiction at all to do so, by the law he was acting under. [Justice Couch.—The provision as to pardon seemed to correspond with the practice in England of admitting approvers.] Not exactly, said the learned counsel. He would allude to a case to which he had upon a former occasion referred. It was the case of Joteepersaud tried at Meerut, there the magistrate in his zeal for doing his duty, actually incarcerated witnesses because what they said was in favour of the accused, and nothing against him. All except one yielded and consented to give evidence against the accused. When this was done, the magistrate desiring to provide some indemnity for their forswearing themselves under such pressure, granted them a written pardon, for what ?—for the offence of perjury before himself at the same trial ! And when they came to be examined before the Session Court, they each of them commenced by handing in the pardon held by them. This is an abuse which a magistrate, if vested with the absolute power of granting pardons, was apt to make. [Mr. Justice Couch.—I should look in vain for an analogy to this in England.] The legislature here has been careful enough not to allow such an important privilege to magistrates. The provision as to pardon is found in Section 209. First this provision occurs in the chapter relating to the procedure of the magistrate in cases preliminary to committal before a Court of Session ; and no trace of an extension of this power can be found in cases where the magistrate is to proceed summarily under Chapter XIV. Section 249 does not, by any torture of construction, include a power to pardon. Further, Section 209 expressly says that this power is to be exercised "in cases triable by the Court of Session ;" and, therefore, not those triable by a magistrate. Whether this particular charge was triable concurrently by the magistrate and by the Court of Session, makes no difference. Next, several provisions are found in Chapter XII. which would be wholly inappropriate in Chapter XIV. ; for instance, Section 206 which authorises the magistrate in a preliminary enquiry to detain a person if present in Court and commit him ; but this power if exercised in his summary jurisdiction would inflict the greatest hardship. A man may be suddenly taken up charged, tried, convicted, and sentenced before he could call his evidence from his domicile which may be hundreds of miles away ; whereas, if he were merely committed under that section there would be no great hardship. Again, the magistrate is required to record his reasons for the tender of pardon on the proceedings : this is evidently intended to enable the superior court to judge of the propriety of the magistrate's procedure, to see whether the pardoned man has performed his conditions. This record of reasons would be unnecessary if the magistrate was himself the trying authority, whose act of pardon were final. This in itself shows that the power of tendering pardon was conferred upon the magistrate merely as auxiliary to his committing prisoners to trial. And here the learned counsel would take the liberty of drawing attention to the entire omission from the record of the matter of pardon. Their Lordships would look in vain for either the fact of pardon, or for the reasons of granting it. [Mr. Jutice Couch.—I was looking into these papers, but all I found was that Rama was first examined as an accused person, and afterwards as a witness.] With the exception, as Mr. Shantaram very properly suggests, that when examined as a witness, these words occur after the name Rama, "Late accused No. 1" [Mr. Justice Couch.—Yes, I recollect that.] This record of reasons is absolutely necessary. The learned counsel would call attention to the case in England, in which Mr. Baron Alderson from the Bench agreed in opinion with the Attorney General (present Chief Justice of England) in opposition to the view of Sir Frederick Thesiger, that a disclosure was something more than a confession, the former must be without reserve, whereas the latter may or may not be complete. [Mr. Justice Couch.—The party in that case waited till all the evidence was given in, and then made the alleged disclosure.] Just so now, how could the Judge above in this case decide whether the pardon was proper, whether the disclosure was complete, if Mr. Wedderburn committed the gross irregularity of omitting from the record not only the reasons, but even the fact of the pardon. Lastly, the magistrate as judge has manifestly no power of tendering a pardon, because a power to tender it implies to a corresponding power to revoke it, whereas Section 211 conclusively indicates that the Session Court alone can revoke it at the trial, or the Sudder Court as a court of reference. The learned counsel, therefore, contended that a power to pardon which was one of the highest prerogatives of Crown, could not be lightly delegated to mere magistrates, and, therefore, whether within the Code or without it, the procedure of Mr. Wedderburn was absolutely illegal. [Mr. Justice Couch. What the magistrate has done in this case appears from the record to be this that he has examined one prisoner as a witness against another, both being on trial at the same time. There is no law for that.] The learned counsel would advert to one thing before concluding, and that was not necessary to the argument though it showed the influence under which the magistrate acted in passing sentence, if not convicting the prisoner. But before doing so, he would remind them of a little anecdote about Sir Francis Palgrave, who in the reign of Edward II. convicted a man upon a curious verdict by a jury, who in those days were regarded more in the light of witnesses than as part of the tribunal. The verdict ran in this style :—

"The jurors say that they have examined all the witnesses, and furthermore, that they have made enquiries on their own part into the behaviour and fame of the culprit, whereof some of them have also acknowledged as being his neighbours, and they say that he is one of bad repute, that he diceth, that he drinketh, that he hath quitted his lawful wife, and consorteth with a woman in a house in Gutter Lane otherwise called the lane of Guttrun the Dane in the ward of Cheap, in this city of London. And so they say that he is guilty of the offence of horse-stealing with which he is charged, &c."

Now though it is well-known that Sir Francis was not as good a lawyer as an antiquarian, still there is hardly any excuse for him for having acted upon such a verdict. And yet the magistrate here, Mr. Wedderburn, has even gone a great deal further. He has actually made up his mind about the darkness of the prisoner's guilt, and about the amount of the punishment to be awarded, upon the authority of a petition presented by several Compta people, who have taken a delight in painting the prisoner as black as they could ; and what is stranger still is, that its submission has been obtained by official agency inasmuch as the deputy magistrate got the petition prepared and presented to the magistrate.

Judgment by Mr. Justice Forbes—A magistrate in a case tried before himself has no power to pardon one prisoner, and examine him as a witness against the others. The conviction and sentence will therefore be reversed and the prisoner ordered to be discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEDICAL GRADUATES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is reported that the Gradnates in Arts of the University of Bombay were invited to a party at Government House. It is to be regretted that His Excellency should not have shown the same attention and consideration to *those in Medicine*, for these latter did not form part of the guests. I am really unable to understand this exclusion ; may I, therefore, request you, Mr. Editor, to enlighten me on the point? Are the Graduates in Medicine considered inferor to those in Arts ?

JUSTICE.

. 16th April.

THE DUTY ON PIECE GOODS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It appears to me that the late increase in duty on Piece Goods is an act of great injustice to those who have shipments of goods now on the way to Bombay. For instance, suppose I had sold Grey Shirtingst "to arrive" at a price that would have first covered cost value and that my ship had not yet arrived, I should lose on the transaction as my calculation would have been based on the lately ruling rates of duty.

A MERCHANT.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the account of a debt-case, "Johson *vs.* Cowell" tried in the Small Cause Court on Wednesday last, which appeared in your issue of the 16th instant, the following statement is made :—

"It had been reported that the sum sent by the "father was either £25 or £100, but it appeared that "this amount, although sent to the son, had been "sequestrated by the Society to cover their outlay, "leaving his other creditors to wait for their money."

The real state of the case is this :—Cowell's father sent Rs. 250 to Mr. Knight, *not to the son*, to enable his son to pay his passage to Melbourne.

Mr. Knight handed the money over to me, and I endeavoured to get the passage for Cowell by the last steamer leaving for Melbourne, but the P. & O. Company would not grant a second class passage.

The money remains in my hands to be applied to the purpose for which it was sent.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. M. DAVIDSON,
Honorary Secretary Stranger's Friend Society.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

THE BROACH FALSE IMPRISONMENT SUIT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan's judgment in the case "Baee Itcha vs. Venaick Dewakur" (the best review and summary of a case that I remember to have seen from the Mofussil), I would ask how it happened that property attached in a cause in which Mahasunkur was plaintiff came into the possession of Mahasunkur. The plaintiff was not, I suppose, entrusted with the execution of a distress warrant issued in his own cause. Then, how did he get possession of any part of the property, and how should he be hit upon as the person in whose house the missing portion of it was likely to be found? Why were not Rajaram's proceedings taken against the distraining officer or the officer who issued the warrant? Was there no more proper mode of proceeding than by search warrant ? No action of trover or other civil form of suit ?

I am not going to cavil at the "two issues" for trial" nor at any part of the general statement of the merits of the case ; but, because the plaintiff "or her advisers" (her advisers we may be sure) made the mistake of "fixing her claim at so large a sum," should the senior assistant judge have made a mistake the other way, by allowing her only so much as would cover costs ?

PENCIL.

P. S.—I suppose Rajaram had nothing to do in the matter of the time chosen for the execution of the search warrant. Is Venaick Dewakur to be allowed to persevere in his lawlessness ?

23rd March 1864 ?

WANTED MORE TESTIMONIES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I had the pleasure of reading a very sensible article in a recent number of your paper, regarding "native charities," and I must confess I quite agree with you in saying, that if these native Shetias were to hide from their left what their right hand has done, and do good by stealth, they would be doing a sacred duty towards themselves, their fellow men, and towards their Creator. But it appears that most of my countrymen are doing (*i. e.* subscribing large amounts of money to different charity and other funds) as you very appropriately remarked, *merely to make a display and in order to receive the thanks of His Excellency the Governor* ; but not from a true and sincere conscience. Now, Mr. Editor, may I ask those Parsee gents, who are going to present Mr. Knight with a purse of ten thousand pounds, what have they done for those of their own kith and kin who have spent their lifetime in doing good to their own sect. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, for example, has done more than any one else by introducing several reforms and by connecting himself and taking a very great share in all and every reform meeting, and in short, this gentleman has done for the Parsee community ten times as much as Mr. Knight or any one else has done, and still, the Parsees, I am ashamed to say, have been so very ungrateful as not even to make an acknowledgment of his good offices to them and their community ; and yet these very grateful gentry are going to present Mr. Knight with a heavy purse because he has sung and will yet sing in their praise. Now what will the world think or say to this? You might be able to give us your own opinion and oblige

A PARSEE.

REMOVAL OF THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have heard of the project of removing the children of these schools to England, as the best of the various plans submitted to the public. It has been said that the children could be educated more perfectly, that their physical development would be what it never could be if they were brought up in India, and that the expenses of maintaining the schools in England would be no greater than what they cost in India. "Tom Cringle" first broached the idea, and lately the *Times of India* embodied it in the conclusion of an article on the removal of the schools. I fear these views may take hold of some of the members of the Special Commission lately appointed by Government to elucidate the matter of the removal of the schools, if they have not already done so, and that the advocates of this measure may arrive at this conclusion as the *easiest* and *safest* way to terminate the matter. I see how likely most men would be to fall in with this idea, for there can be no doubt of the greater certainty of the moral, physical, and educational advantages of training children in England over those which can be obtained in India, as it is just what we do for our own children ; what many of us do who can ill afford it ; and what we do at the great sacrifice of parental influence and the affection of our children. But we send our children home with an eye to their future welfare, their settlement in life. We educate them for some particular position and profession, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred we know what is to become of them, humanly speaking.

But with the children of the Byculla Schools removed to England, what is to become of them when they leave school ? This is the portion of the subject which I think has not been fully considered, at least I don't remember seeing any mention made of it. If the children were to be turned adrift in England after completing their education, or if boys were offered "the shilling to enlist," or if they were offered free passages to India to "seek their fortunes," it were better perhaps to leave them to struggle through life as they do at present, rather than run the risk of letting them come back to a new country and encounter the trials and difficulties of squeezing themselves into positions befitting their education, or, failing this, to let them take the other alternative of becoming vagrants and nuisances. If cast off in England they would not be much better than if they came to India, for in the struggle for bread at home these poor creatures would as a rule fail to find it. The State would scarcely be able to help them in any way after the completion of their education. They would occupy an anomalous position altogether, and would be neither more nor less than "fish out of water." This is true of the boys ; but what shall be said for the girls ? In India they find in marriage an escape from servility and destitution, and not infrequently happy homes. It could never be intended to do everything for the boys and leave the girls to go on as at present in Byculla, growing up in imperfect development to become the mothers of a degenerate offspring. What would the natives say, the natives to whom we talk hard about the advantages of female education ? Of course no Englishman would think of excluding the girls from any of the benefits we accord to the boys, and I don't see what permanent advantages the girls would derive from being transferred to England. So great do the obstacles appear of disposing of these children in after life if the schools were removed to England, and so great would be the loss to the children themselves, that too much thought cannot be bestowed upon it. With those who advocate a removal to England, I also desire a sound education and a good physical development, and, with Bacon, I would desire to see the mental and physical development applied to useful purposes—the most useful purposes—benefiting alike the possessor and his fellow creature.

But I advocate the continuance of these schools in India rather than their removal to England for many plain reasons. I see Sir William Mansfield, and Government, and the general public, all of one mind, that a better locality is required, to give more health and strength to the children ; and I feel sure the time has come when higher educational advancement will be considered and granted. If, then, the children are soon to be placed in better sanitary conditions, and if this is to be followed by higher educational aims, then, though we may not have gained for them all that an English training could give them, the children would certainly be better fitted for stations in life in India, which would be certain and respectable and advantageous for the children themselves, and of the greatest use to the country ; whether as servants of Government or not, in every way they must be "useful members of society." It is not fair that India should lose them altogether, especially when while they were of value to the country they were useful to themselves. We have not become manufacturers of European muscle and brain to the extent of making it prudent to export it. As yet we are isolated in India, and the advocates of native education hope to see a free amalgamation of the races, and who knows but I may some day marry a Lady Baboo ? Be that as it may, at present we want *a large civil European element*. We have no right to secure this at the expense of the soldier's orphan, but we have the right to secure it, if while the soldier's orphan in adding to the strength and security of the State he is doing the best for himself ; just as the children of our charity schools at home find their level in life, so the children of these schools will find themselves come up to the level of their own merits ; and if these have not hitherto been such as to be of much use to the State or themselves, it is because a sorry system—a pauper plan, has kept them from achieving it. I will not, cannot, admit that India has had anything to do with it. And will the army think nothing of the removal to England ? Would our soldiers not be better pleased to see the orphans of their comrades now and then, see them enjoying the advantages of a healthy climate like that of the Hills ; see them truly getting *well educated* ; see them sent out into life securing advancement and rising in the world ? If we can do good to the orphans and by so doing we can please the army, then I say, there is shown a very good reason for pleasing the army. Let it be remembered, too, that some of the children have mothers. We could not tear these away from their only parent, and yet we could hardly tell the widowed mother, that, having transferred our schools to England, she must shift for her child as she best can. We could not, I repeat, say this to the widow, the widow of one of our brave soldiers. Although I cannot go the length of believing with the native barber's son that because his father flourished a razor he must be a shaver too and nothing else, and although there is something in going to a new country to "seek one's fortune," I am still strongly inclined to believe that in India we yet want a strong European element, official and non-official, that there is plenty of room and occupation for hundreds, for thousands of the sons of a Saxon ancestry ; and that if these sons were brought up in the climate of the Hills and educated as they could be, then we should not want to turn our attention to exporting, transporting I had well nigh said, the thew and sinew of which we stand so much in need. That children so brought up and educated as I indicate would turn out useless or bad, is a fallacy only surpassed by the thumping statement that three generations of white faces in India is a physiological impossibility. The Briton is a more transplantable fish than any in creation. He thrives best upon the water, especially salt water, but he lives and grows in the polar regions and in burning Africa. India cannot finish or extinguish him, and wherever duty or inclination has led him to seek a home, there he has managed to live in spite of theorists and romance writers, and as "sure as a gun" his progeny will be found increasing and multiplying even in India.

What might be done or what ought to be done with the boys from our European military asylum which I hope to see established on a sound basis and in a healthy locality, I have not time to discuss in this letter ; but I will say the girls will make better wives both as mothers and housewives, and, what is worth a trifle, they will be worth looking at.

14th April. B.

SPORTING.

DECCAN MONSOON MEETING FOR 1864.

Stewards.—A. B. Warden, Esq., Col. Wilby, 4th King's Own Regt, Lieut. Col. Wallace, R. H. A, Captain McNaghten A. D. C. and H. Coke, Esq.

Honorary Secretary.—G. Smith, Esq.

1st Day, Tuesday, 6th September 1864.

1ST RACE.—*The Poona Derby.* Rupees 500 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age.—1½ miles.

Entrance 5 G. M. if entered and named by 1st May.
" 10 G. M. do. do. 1st July.
" 15 G. M. do. do. 1st Aug.
when the Race will be finally closed.

2ND RACE.—*The Grand Stand Selling Stakes.* Rs. 300 from the Fund. Entrance Rupees 50, if entered and named by 1st June, 100 Rupees, if entered and named by 1st August, when the Race will be finally closed. For all horses. 1000 Rupees to carry 10st. 7lbs. 7lbs. to be deducted for every 100 Rupees. R. C.

3RD RACE.—*The Galloway Maiden Stakes.* Rupees 400 from the Fund. Entrance 10 G. M. For all Maiden Galloways 14 hands and under. Weight for inches. 1½ miles. To close and name 1st September. 5 G. if entered and named by 1st June.

4TH RACE.—*A Tattoo Race.* Rs. 75 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. For all Tattoos, 13 hands and under. Catch weights ½ a mile.

2nd Day, Thursday, 8th September 1864.

1ST RACE.—*The Dealer's Plate* of Rs. 400. For all Arabs imported after 1st September 1863, and purchased from the stables of the following Donors :—

Aga Mahomed Bauker.
Nowrojee Bazunjee Fuckerajee & Co.
Sorabjee Dadabhoy Suntook.
Nowrojee Nusserwanjee.

Weight for age. The winner of the *Poona Derby* 5lbs extra. No penalty for professionals. 2 miles.

Entrance 5 G. M. if entered and named by 1st May.
" 10 G. M. do. do. 1st July.
" 20 G. M. do. do. 1st Aug.
when the Race will be finally closed.

2ND RACE.—*The Poona European Merchants' Plate* of Rs.—1½ miles. Maiden Horses landed in Bombay, subsequently to 1st September 1863, allowed 5lbs. The winners of a Race before the meeting to carry 3lbs. for each race won up to 9lbs. Winner of the *Derby* 5lbs. extra. Weight for age.

Entrance Rs. 75 if entered and named by 1st May.
" Rs. 150 do. do. 1st Aug.
when the Race will be finally closed.

3RD RACE.—*The Whim.* Rs. 300 from the Fund. Entrance 75 Rupees. For all horses. R. C. To close and name the day before the Race.

4TH RACE.—*The Charger Stakes.* Rupees 300 from the Fund. Entrance Rupees 50. For all Chargers, the *bonafide* property of Mounted Officers. ¾ mile. 10½ stone. To be ridden by Officers.

3rd Day, Saturday, 10th September 1864.

1ST RACE.—*H. H. Aga Khan's Purse.* Rupees 500. For all Maiden Arabs. 1½ miles. Weight for age. Winner of the Derby 7lbs. extra. 10 G. M. entrance. H. F. To close and name 1st June 1864, but horses may enter until 1st September upon double stakes and forfeit. Three horses, from different stables, to start, or the *Purse* will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—*Poona St. Leger.* Rupees 300 from the Fund. For all Horses. Weight for age. 1¾ miles.

Entrance 2 G. M. if entered and named by 1st May.
" 5 G. M. do. do. 1st July.
" 10 G. M. do. do. 1st Aug.
when the Race will be finally closed.

3RD RACE.—*The Welter.* Rupees 400 from the Fund. Entrance 5 G. M. 10½ stone. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders. 1½ miles. To close and name on 1st August.

4TH RACE.—*The Selling Stakes.* Rupees 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50. Weight according to declared value. 1000 Rs. to carry 11 stone. 7lbs. deducted for every 100 Rs. below that value. 1 mile. Horses to enter and name the day before the Race. Winner to be sold by public auction : any excess on declared value to go to the Race Fund.

4th Day, Tuseday, 13th September 1864.

H. H. Aga Khan's Purse of Rupees 500. For all Arabs. 2 miles. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. 15 G. M. Entrance. 5 G. M. forfeit. To close and name 1st June 1864 ; but horses may enter until 1st September, upon double stakes and forfeit. Three horses, from different owners, to start, or the *Purse* will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—*The Galloway Plate.* Rupees 400 from the Fund. Entrance 5 G. M. 14 hands to carry 9 stone Weight for inches. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. 1¼ miles. To close and name on 15th August. Half entrance if entered and named by 1st May.

3RD RACE.—*Bombay Merchants Purse.* 1000 Rupees. For all horses. Weight for age. 2 miles.

Entrance 5 G. M. if entered by 1st May.
" 10 G. M. do. 1st July.
" 15 G. M. do. 1st Aug.
when the Race will be finally closed.

4TH RACE.—*Dapoorie Stakes.* 200 Rupees from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30. For all Horses 13-3 and under : 9½ stone 7lbs. deducted for every inch under. 1 mile. Winners of *Galloway Plate* on 4th day excluded.

5th Day, Thursday, 15th September 1864.

1ST RACE.—*Sweepstakes* of Rs. 300. For all horses. 9 stone. 1½ miles. No penalty on professionals. Nominations to be taken on 1st May, and horses named the day before the Race. H. F.

2ND RACE.—*Forced Handicap.* Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Winners during the Meeting. 3. G. M. for each Race won. 2 miles.

3RD RACE.—*The Beaten Handicap.* Rs. 300 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50. For all horses beaten during the Meeting. R. C.

4TH RACE.—*The Garrison Stakes.* 300 Rs. from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50. For all horses, the property of Officers of Poona, Kirkee and Dapoorie. 1 mile. 10 stone, Gentlemen riders.

RULES.

The Stewards will be guided by the Western India turf Club Rules as far as possible, with the exceptions named ; their decisions, however, on all points, will be final, with no appeal thereupon. They have power to postpone the Races on account of the weather (before or at any time during the day of the Race) to each succeeding appointed Race day.

No horse to be allowed to start unless the owner has subscribed Rs. 50 to the Fund : Tattoo, Little Hacks, and Races for untrained horses, excepted, in which case the subscription must not have been less than Rupees 20. In case of Confederacies, each Confederate will subscribe the above amounts. All winners to pay a course fee of Rs. 10 for each race won. All other horses or tattoos Rs. 5 for the Meeting.

Rupees 5 will be charged each owner of horses as a weighing fee.

A horse walking over to pay 1 G. M. to Forced Handicap. Winners of Pony Stakes Chargers, and Dapoorie Stakes are not to be counted as Winners for Forced Handicap.

In Selling Stakes, the price for which a horse is sold must be paid within 24 hours. The Newmarket Rules, regarding Selling Stakes, to be enforced.

In those Races in which it is not especially provided that riders are to be gentlemen, English professionals will carry 3 lbs. extra. No penalty on natives. The term "gentlemen riders" to be restricted to European officers of the Military, Naval, or Civil Services, and Members of the Byculla, Madras, or Calcutta Clubs, or Honorary Members of any Regimental Mess in the Presidency. There will be no penalty for professionals in the Races for His Highness Aga Khan's Purse. Winners of Lotteries to pay Rupees 10 to Race Fund.

The winners of 1½ miles Sweepstakes (5th Day) will not carry extra weight for Winners' Handicap same day, on account of being the winner of 1½ miles Sweepstakes.

When Maidens are nominated for the first time they must be duly described with age, marks &c., otherwise the nomination will not stand good.

¼ inch will be allowed for *bona-fide* shoes or plates.

When an English horse runs as a Maiden, the names of the sire or dam must be given once.

The hours of noon and 2 o'clock to be substituted for those of 4 and 5 o'clock in Rule 28. It is to be clearly understood, with regard to those races which are declared to be closed previous to the meeting, that owners of horses are to declare by 2 o'clock the day before the race or not.

It is to be understood that unless, or otherwise specified, all races are closed by 12 o'clock the day before the Race.

Horses will be aged at the Grand Stand on April 30th 5. P. M.

For the Charger Stakes owners of Chargers must produce certificates that their horses have been ridden regularly on parade.

By order,
G. SMITH, *Secretary*.

Poona 9th April 1864.

BENGAL.

THE Tollah *mehters* whose attempt at a strike we alluded to the other day, have got rather the worst of it. Some of the ringleaders have been fined, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the man who had made himself peculiarly conspicuous in getting up the opposition to the orders of the Municipality. These *mehters* will most likely follow the example of the *Palkee wallahs* and give in when they cannot help themselves.—*Englishman, April* 7.

WE hear that some of the Wahabees of Calcutta are very uneasy in consequence of the discoveries at Patna and Umballah. One of them, of some influence, is said to have found the air of Calcutta becoming so unwholesome that he has gone elsewhere for the sake of change. We have not heard where he has betaken himself to, but we should think there were few places in Hindoostan where he would find the air much better for his health.—*Id.*

REGARDING the robbery on the railway, of which we informed our readers yesterday, we are glad to learn that all the money has been recovered. A sum of Rs. 1,975 was found at the bottom of a Tank near Synthea, and the remainder in possession of a man named Forrest, a late driver in the Company's service, and now in custody on charge of this robbery. Why this man should have been travelling with the Guard we do not know, but suspicion points to a collusion having taken place with a view to effect the robbery. The thieves managed to go along the roofs of the carriages, and, getting at the Treasure-chest, succeeded in opening it with a crow-bar. The noise of the train prevented their being heard—they appear, however, to have done their work very clumsily. The case is being investigated at Rampore Haut.—*Hurkaru, April* 7.

COCHIN.

THE connexion of Mr. W. Fisher with the native States of Travancore and Cochin has ceased. He left this on Monday last for Shoranore where he made over charge of his office to Capt. White the Assistant Resident on the 7th and proceeded to Madras preparatory to his final departure from India.—*Chronicle, April* 9.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MR. PLOWDEN, late of the civil service, now a pleader of the Sudder Court N. W. P., has been retained for the defence of some of the Umballah conspirators.

We have already said, that Messrs. Ross Johnson and Goodall defend the prisoner Mahomed Shuffee.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 12.

THE WEEK.

(*From the Bombay Saturday Review, April* 16.)

THE Financial statement for 1864-65 bids fair to be as memorable in Indian history as Mr. Wilson's budget ; for, as the latter roused the civilian wrath of Sir Charles Trevelyan and led to the publication of that celebrated Minute which compelled the Home Government to recall him from Madras, so the statement now made by Sir Charles Trevelyan himself, as Finance Minister for India, contains criticisms on Sir Bartle Frere's administration so pointedly severe and unfriendly that, were the Governor of Bombay the weakest man in the world, it would be impossible for him to refrain from answering Sir Charles in such a way as must lead to an open rupture between these two Indian statesman. Since Lord Stanley marked the end of his career as Secretary of State for India by a Minute full of civil depreciation and covert censure of Lord Canning's policy, we have read nothing more bitter addressed by one official to another than the passages of the Financial Statement in which, with savage irony, Sir Charles Trevelyan comments on the despatches of the Governor of Bombay, and advises him not to be too zealous in Public Works which, if they be pushed on too rapidly, will bring Bombay to the wretched condition of Ireland in 1846-47. Theological victory, so far, certainly seems to remain with Sir Charles Trevelyan, for it is unquestionable that the vast works contemplated or already in progress will only have a very remote influence in hastening the material advancement of the country, while their immediate effect must be to increase the distress now so widespread in Bombay, by raising the price of labour and in consequence of all articles of food and clothing in the Presidency. It would, however, be most unfair to condemn our Governor unheard ; and we hope Sir Bartle Frere will not delay letting the world know what he has to say in reply to the Finance Minister.

The daily papers have made a praiseworthy attempt to poke fun at the display of pomp and ceremony in which the University indulged at its Convocation on Monday. There was, nevertheless, something solemn and imposing about the whole affair ; and it seems desirable that even Education should be allowed to surround itself in this country with somewhat of that outward show which usually fascinates the Oriental imagination. The Chancellor's address, though fluent and interesting, was hardly worthy of the occasion. The wealthy natives who have given such large sums of money towards the foundation of the University have often, doubtless, received very hard measure in return for their very hard cash ; but at the same time it is scarcely decent for a Governor to err on the other side by overwhelming them with immoderate praise. Nor, we may add, was there any necessity for the introduction into an academical speech of a laboured defence of Indian Codes of Law and Mofussil Magistrates and Judges. Throughout the speech it appeared as if Sir Bartle Frere were thinking very little about the University, and only desired to take the advantage of the opportunity offered him to volunteer a defence of his policy on those points which have lately been the subjects of obloquy.

One of the unfortunate men injured in the railway accident last week died yesterday, so that the inquiry into the causes which led to the accident can no longer be postponed or evaded. The Coroner has taken up the matter very earnestly, being determined to prove that, let the newspapers say what they will, there *is* security for life in Bombay. A respectable jury has been empannelled, and we hope that the result of the inquest will fix the responsibility of the calamity that has occurred on the guilty parties, without distinction of persons.

We are half inclined to smile at the simplicity of a correspondent, who asks us to notice one of the grievances of passengers by the G. I. P. Company's trains, namely, that there are no stands for buggies or vehicles of any kind at the railway stations, and that passengers often have therefore no choice but to walk through the sun or rain to their offices when they reach Bombay. It is quite true that sheds for carriages ought to be built at the stations ; but does the G. I. P. Railway ever do what it ought to do, and is it likely to attend to so petty a grievance as this, when, as we are credibly informed, the whole goods traffic of the North Eastern line is about to be closed because the rail cannot bring down the cotton already stored at the stations above the Ghaut ?

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 16TH.

Fagan, Lieutenant G., 20th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Belgaum.

Hogg, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 5th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, from Belgaum.

Fraser, Lieutenant J., H. M.'s 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Mehidpore.

Simpson, Lieutenant G. W., Sappers and Miners, on duty, from Carwar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 16TH.

Fagan, Lieutenant G., 20th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Ross, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

APRIL 17TH.

Wray, Colonel E., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Muller, Captain F. P., 7th Royal Regiment, to join, to Kamptee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—APRIL 16TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.,

The Committee of Adjustment of which Major Roberts, 28th Regiment, was president, is dissolved.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
16	Pantaloon (s)	Purvis	Aden April 2.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Malabar Coast.
	Illustrious	Watson	Liverpool Nov. 30.
	James Seddon	Jeffaries	Liverpool Nov. 9.
	Sturdy (s)	Padley	Liverpool Sept. 9.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat April 15.
17	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Surat April 16.
	Robert Small	Dark	Calcutta March 5.

DEPARTURES.

APR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
16	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat, Gogo and Porebunder.
	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat.
	Havering	Parker	Liverpool.
	Ceylon	Questa	Mauritius & Zanzibar
	Tropique	Barlee	Marseilles.
	Eagle	Cuthbert	Liverpool.
17	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Malabar Coast.—Mr. Malchutt ; Mr. Rae ; Captain Kidder ; Mr. Gerrard ; Captain and Mrs. Senillo and six children ; Lieutenant Simpson ; one European lady ; three European gentlemen ; 121 troops of Sappers and Miners ; 60 women ; 54 children ; and 92 deck.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. W. Rawlinson and 130 natives.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Mrs. Ford and child ; three 2nd class ; and 156 natives.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per H. M.'s Steam Sloop *Pantaloon*, from Aden.—On 15th of April, at 8 A. M., passed the P. and O. Co.'s Steam Ship *Malta*, standing to the westward.

The Ship *Egeria*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

FREIGHTS.

Rates continue to decline. Arrivals have again been excessively large, very few vessels are ready for sea, and we never remember to have experienced such an entire absence of demand for tonnage ; and what is to be done with the large number of vessels in port it is impossible to say for it is quite evident that the supply of cotton this season will turn out short, and many vessels will have to go away seeking.

For Liverpool.—Rates have continued steadily to decline ; and since the arrival of the English Mail bringing advices of a falling cotton market the demand has ceased altogether ; and the few transactions reported have been at lower rates. Vessels commenced to load will no doubt meet with more enquiry shortly, but for vessels not fixed we see but little chance of employment, and already many shipmasters talk of making an intermediate voyage in the hope that matters will have improved on their return. Engagements by going ships have transpired at £2-17-6 to £3-0-0. For ships only commenced loading £2-15-0 is the highest rate obtainable ; but for vessels not commenced to load cotton is not obtainable at all.

For London.—The *Octavia*, 956 tons, and *Rowena*, 781 tons, are both loading ; the former engaged a quantity of cotton at £3-0-0 and gums, &c., at £3-5-0. The *Rowena*, 781 tons, also obtained cotton at £3-0-0. The *Salamanca*, 854 tons, has been taken up to convey troops via Kurrachee to London at £27 for healthy men, £29 for invalids, and the *Louisa*, 960 tons at £28 and £30-0-0.

Moulmain.—The *Superb*, 778 tons, gets £4-10-0 for a cargo of teak to the United Kingdom, £5-0-0 for the Continent, £15-0 for the Mediterranean.

The American ship *Grotto*, 570 tons, has been sold for rupees 32,000.

Liverpool	Cotton...£2 12s. 6d. to £3s. 0s. per ton.	
	Seeds ...£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. "	
London	Cotton ...£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. "	
	Seeds ...£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. "	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back ...	Rs. 17 to 18	

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.—April 7, *Savoir Faire*, Meikee, from Liverpool 18th December ; *Thunder* and *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1⅞d.
Do. Credits......	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅞d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼ to 99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank..........	500	5 pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	21 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	70 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	6 do.	123 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	[incldg. n. sh. 212 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank....	120		99 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank........	1,000	4½ do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	40 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. . [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 45,000 per share.
1 A Share...	6,000	430	
1 B Share...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares...	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares..............	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 20,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co....	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co......	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.......	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 90 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association......	250	......	Rs. 140 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 485 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).............	250		2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.......	250		200 p. ct. noml.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan... ...	98
" Loan 1835-36	95¼
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	104½ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan... ..	112½ to 113

PRICES CURRENT (16th April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	585 to 590
New Dhollera, (ready.).....................	"	590 to 600
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)................	"	590 to 595
New Oomravuttee.........................	"	515 to 520
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	525 to 530
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	525 to 530
New Veeravul	"	525 to 528
New Khandeish............................	"	510 to 515
New Poratchee	"	530 to 532
New Accote	"	550 to 555
New Mangalore............................	"	585 to 610
New Hinghunghaut	"	620 to 625
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,510.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at	Rs.	6 9 to 6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	5 12 to 5 14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	31 to 32.
Niger	"	27 to 28 Nominal.

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THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

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Bankers.
LONDON..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..............Do. do.
MANCHESTER...........Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
Three „ „	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
Two „ „	2s. 0¾d.	do.
One „ „	2s. 0½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	2s. 0d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct.	per an.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed " *The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „	5 „	„
Do. „ 12 „ „	6 „	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	1d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s.	0⅞d.	„
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
1 Do.	at 2s.	0⅝d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0½d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5	„
Do.	12 do.	6	„

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	2s. 1d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	„
„ On demand		2s. 0d.	„
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.		1s. 11¾d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11½d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank in New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months	10 per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 6 do.	4	„	„
Do. 12 do.	6	„	„

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 16th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, ESQ., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUÉ, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0½d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 „
„ 6 „	5 „
„ 12 „	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee	
„ 4	do.	2s.	1d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s.	0⅝d.	„
„ On demand	do.	2s.	0½d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 3 do.	4 do.	do.	
Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.	
Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.	

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(RS. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	1d.	do.
„ 3	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
„ 2	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
„ 1	do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
„ On Demand		2s.	0½d.	do.
Circular Notes		2s.	0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address *" The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays......... ....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee,	
Do. „ at 3 „	at 2s. 0⅞d.	„	
Do. „ Demand	} 2s. 0½d.	„	
Do. Scotland „			
Do. Ireland „			

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per ct.	per annum
Do. 3 months sight	3	„
Do. 6 „	4	„
Do. 12 „	5	„

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office,—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 8, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 1½d.	per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0⅞d.	„
Sight		2s. 0½d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-66 cts.	„
3 Do.	Do.	„ 2-61 „	„
Sight		„ 2-55 „	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent.	per annum.	
6 Ditto	4	do.	
12 Ditto	5	do.	

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મુબાઇ તરેડીગ એનદ બેકીગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Office No. 9, Church Street, Fort.

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, ESQ.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY.
Deputy Accountant.
MR. SHAPOORJEE CURSETJEE.

Exchange.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras and Hongkong at the rates of the day.

Advances.

The Association grants Loans against Government Securities, &c. and discounts Government and approved private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 4	Do.	4	Do.
Do. 6	Do.	5	Do.
Do. 12	Do.	6	Do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th Feb. 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(*With power to increase.*)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde Punjab, and Delhi Railways.)
Deputy Chairman.
FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)
ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
WILLIAM DENT, JUNR., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
JOHN THORNTON, Esq., (late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.)
GEORGE WORMS Esq., (of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.(

Auditors.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq., Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Bankers in Scotland.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Bankers in Ireland.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.
Solicitors.
Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

IN INDIA.
NEALE, PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director.)
Branches.
BOMBAY............A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE.........R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq., Manager.
LAHORE.............W. J. Oliver, Esq., Acting Manager.
Other Branches in course of being opened.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange :—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates :—

Repayable on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice	at 3	per ct.	per an
6 „	at 5	„	„
12 „	at 6	„	„

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ½ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 5th April 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*egistered under* Act XIX. *of* 1857. *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain	4	do.	
On do. 6	do.	5	do.
On do. 12	do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight	at 2s.	1½d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s.	1 d.	„
3 „	2s.	0⅞d.	„
2 „	2s.	0¾d.	„
1 „	2s.	0⅝d.	„
On Demand	2s.	0½d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of.............. ½ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ½ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR APRIL, will be published this evening. Contents: Alone! Sensational Writing, high and low.—On the way Home. Letter VII.—A question concerning Love.—The Red Lancers of Bundelkhund; Chap. XIII.—Highland Regiments; the 78th Highlanders.—The Autobiography of a Sepoy (concluded.)—Our Theatricals in India.—The powers that be.—The Bombay Board of Cencors: minutes of meetings in March.—Critical notice of Major Medley's Professional Papers on Indian Engineering.—Military Summary for February.—Home Politics and Literature for February.—Indian Retrospect for March.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay for March.

Price for a single Copy, Rs. 1¼.

Annual Subscription, in India, Rs. 16, *in England* 2¾.

AGENTS.—Calcutta, R. C. LePage & Co.; Madras, M. J. Higginbotham; Agra, *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore, W. Cockell & Co., Poona, Hunt & Co., London, John Gladding, Junior, 13 Paternoster Row.

The *Miscellany* has now completed its Seventh Volume, all of which can be had at Rupees Eight per volume.

Those getleman who have not paid subscriptions for 1862 and 1863 are respectfully requested to do so forthwith, or we cannot promise any longer to retain their names in our subscription list.

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.
C. Holland, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under :—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	„	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„	880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„	20,000

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—The Premises, No 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, and now occupied by the undersigned to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to " X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette.*
11th April 1864.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. Apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

TO LET, large ROOMS suited for Merchants Offices in the building lately called the Royal Hotel, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now in the occupation of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited). Apply to the undersigned at the premises.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Clipper ship *Belgravia,* Captain PENTECOST, 1324 tons, now nearly loaded for Liverpool. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or " Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE, COFFEE ESTATE, situated 22 miles from Vingorla, of about 200 acres, 90 of which have been planted with Coffee for three years. A spring at the summit of the hill supplies water for the upper part of the plantation, and another spring besides a nulla supplies the lower part. The elevation of the estate at the summit varies from 300 to 400 feet. The estates comprises —69,550 Coffee trees; 6,000 Nursery : 360 Black Pippin Vines; 160 Jack trees; 200 Mangoe trees; 209 Coconut trees; 252 Kinder trees; 344 Kurmull trees; 12 Blackwood trees; 212 Malwa trees; 335 Aine trees; 35,849 Perpendicular trees for Rafters (large); 27,670 ditto (small). Apply to

Apollo Street, 5th April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to

Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows :—

Albert Ladies' Neck Chains.
Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards.
Gold Lockets from 1 Portrait to 12 Portraits.
Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Lockets, guaranteed.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings.
Best Electro-plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, engraved, plain and mother o'pearl, in moroco cases.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books.
Gentlemen's Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks.
Different sorts of Scents.
Flower Vases.
Albums.
Stereoscopic Slides.
Do. Album for Carte de Visites.
Carte de Visite of Eminent Persons.

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned ageneral supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell,
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Bes Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin " Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni.
Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FOR SALE.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FOR SALE. AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpet, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners of Inland Exchange from ½ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE.—" Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.

Two 3-Ton Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Fire Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves, and Cocks.
Guage Cocks and Grease Cocks.
Shortly expected a lot of Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps suitable for either Gas or Oil.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 5th April 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851 :—

" Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lee and Perrins' Sauce.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT-TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Propritor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value :—

" Liverpool.

" I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

" Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

" Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

" We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobillity and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities." —*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fawcett Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

HUNT & Co.,
OF POONA AND SECUNDERABAD,
MESS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BEG to inform their friends and the Public that they have opened an establishment at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, and trust that by keeping up a constant supply of the best of every description of Goods, and selling at the lowest possible price to merit an extension of the very liberal support they have received at their Houses at POONA and SECUNDERABAD.

JEWELLRY.

HUNT & Co.'s STOCK OF JEWELLRY comprises selections from the celebrated Houses of " EMANUEL," Jeweller to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, LONDON, and RYDER and other first class Firms, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Albert and Guard Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Ear-rings, Brooches, Pins, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Studs, Buttons, Crosses, Solitaires, Clasps, Charms, and a splendid selection of Garnet Jewellry. HUNT & Co. invite the attention of the CRAFT to their large assortment of MASONIC JEWELS and CLOTHING.

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

HUNT & Co. INVITE special attention to the rare articles of virtu which they have purchased from the MANUFACTURER ELKINGTON & Co., and which were exhibited by that FIRM at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. GILT and OXIDE TANKARD subject " LION and TIGER HUNTING," POMPEII WINE JUGS, POMPEII CUPS, GILT and OXIDE JUGS subject " GALATIA," GILT and OXIDE ROSE WATER DISH subject the " COMBAT OF THE AMAZONS," by " Vichte," Grecian Inkstands, Casket, from the FOURTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, ORIGINAL CARD CASES and PAPER KNIVES.

JET. JET. JET.

Ornaments of every description in the best WHITLEY JET. *Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Eardrops, Solitaires, Sleeve Links, Studs, Buttons, &c., &c.*

FANCY GOODS.

HUNT & Co., find it useless to attempt a description of the large and varied stock of FANCY GOODS of every description on hand, they therefore solicit an inspection

BOOTS AND SHOES.

An extensive assortment of the best London-made, BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS in the newest style for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

HUNT & Co. have just received the newly invented SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE by " COLLARD & COLLARD." This instrument is so constructed that although it possess the full power of the Grand, the dimensions are only those of the ordinary square. Also a splendid COTTAGE PIANFORTE by the same makers.

TO SMOKERS.

HUNT & Co. beg to call the attention of SMOKERS to their large and unrivalled selection of MERSCHAUM IMITATION, and BRIAR ROOT PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS; also YORK RIVER, SHAG, BIRDS EYE, CUT CAVENDISH, LATAKIA, SMOKING MIXTURE also the finest MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

OILMANS' STORES.

Every article comprised in the general term OILMANS STORES can be obtained at HUNT & Co's. HAMS, BACON, and CHEESE received by each Overland Mail.

LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS ex *Monarchy, Gertrude, Moravshire, Daphne, Defiance, Tartar, Carribbean, Duleep Sing, Sir Jamsetjee Family,* and other ships shortly expected.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

400 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 „ „ Madapollams.
800 „ „ Jacconets.
A few Bales Twist.
A few Cases T. Red Goods.

An Invoice of Europe Goods consisting of superior Felt Hats, Caps of various kinds, Turbans, Boys' Caps, Parasols, Photographic Albums, Nests of Black Trunks, light leather Railway Portmanteaus, Brussels Carpet Bags, American Cloth ditto, Match and Money Boxes, Inkstands, Watch Stands, Opera Glasses, Field ditto, Patent India Rubber, Knife Boards, Dish Covers, Night Lamp, Spice Boxes, Hotwater Plates, Spittoons, Knife and Bread Trays, 1 and 8 day American Clocks of various shapes, Tea Trays, Concertenas of 10 and 20 Keys, Table Cutlery of various kinds, Leather Purses, Pocket Books, Dressing Cases, and a great variety of other articles worthy of inspection.

39 Casks of Glassware consisting of Indian Shades Plain and Flowered, Globe Lamps, Burners, Tumblers, Chimnies Plain and Flowered Chamber Shades &c. &c.

SALE OF OOMRAVUTTEE AKOTE COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Cotton Green, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Doongersey Sozepall the first purchaser, by order and in the Depot of Messrs. Khetsy Sewjee and Co.

51 candies Oomravuttee Akote Cotton.

Terms of Sale.—25 per cent. deposit will be required on the lot being knocked down.

SALE OF TEAK RAFTERS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Warehouse opposite the Mazagon Police Office—

22,000 Teak Rafters in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOOD STEAM SHIP " PHLOX."

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the good Steam Ship *Phlox,* W. MOYLAN, Commander, with Anchors, Cable, Chain, Sails, Boats, Machinery, and every thing appertaining to her as she shall then lie in Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars, condition of sale, and inventory of Stores, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES &c. AT TARDEO.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, opposite the Cowasjee Nanabhoy Spinning and Weaving Manufactory, Tardeo, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of a gentleman proceeded to England, the same comprising Dining, Drawing Room, Pier, Work and Writing Tables, Dining Room, Drawing Room, and Easy Chairs, Hat and Gown Stands, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Bookshelves, Foot Stools, Side Boards, Tea Caddy and Teapoys, Screens, Camp and Baby's Cots, Wardrobes, Fourpost Bedstead, Dressing and Bath Room Furniture, Pictures, two light Argand Lustre, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Dispense and Cookroom Articles, Cut Glass-ware, Decanters, Handsome Dinner Dessert and Break fast Services, Plated Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Dish Covers, Cruet and Pickle Frames &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Unless previously disposed of privately,

An Elegant light Victoria Sociable by McNaught and Smith.

A Brougham with Lamps, Pole and Shafts.

A Pair of Bay Horses.

A set of plated Double Harness, &c. &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MATERIALS, BUNGALOWS, &c., CONNECTED WITH No. 12 CONTRACT G. I. P. R.

In the early part of next month, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, for and by desire of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors, all the Materials, Plant, &c., connected with No. 12 contract G. I. P. R., comprising Waggon Wheels and Axles, Temporary Rails, Cast Iron Gas or Water 1½ inch Piping, Round, Square, and Flat Iron Steel, Cast and Blister, Circular, Cross-cut and up-right Saws, Saw Benches, Smith and Fitters Tools, of every kind, Masons' and Carpenters' ditto, Pig Lead, Bolts and Nuts, Platelayers Bars, Drivels, Cart Axles, Iron Pulley Blocks, Chains and Tackle, Augurs and Vices, Derrick Heads, Pug Mills, Brick Compressing Machines, Patent Fuse for Blasting, &c.

ALSO

1,200 Logs of Nassick Teak.

And if not previously disposed of by private contract,

A substantially-built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out flower garden, and situate in Egutpoora, on a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk from the Railway Station. When the Thull Ghaut Railway line is completed this will prove a most valuable property, and will be as desirable and of as easy access almost as either Lanowlee or Matheran.

Fuller particulars will shortly appear, and all applications anent these matters should be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A. Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow, Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 18th April 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentionod property on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant at 4 P. M. on account of the Mortgager Maria Angelia Robeto, and by order of the Mortgagee Abdool Luttiff Rahimtoola—

All that pieoe or parcel of Fazandaree Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House erected and built thereon, situate without the Fort on Kurvady Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27½ feet in breadth, 71½ feet in length be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2212, and bounded as follows ;—

That is to say on the East by a small Passage of the said Oart, on the West by the House of Pestonjee and Byramjee, on the North by the House of Torabia Cariano and Mr. Maria Clara, and on the South by the House of Sobharam Muncharam.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT " DUNBLANE COTTAGE" 43, BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction at his Residence, Upper Colaba, the valuable household furniture, &c., of John Mackinlay, Esq.—the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner and Tea sets, Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c.; Blackwood Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Dining and Pier Tables, Sofa and Reclining Couches, Easy and Arm. Chairs, Side Board, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Hanging Argand Lamps, English Carpets, Screens, Engravings, one first-rate Rosewood Piano 7 Octave by Chappel, New Bond Street, London, with 2 Brass Lights and Blackwood Sounding Board, if not previously disposed of; four posts Bedstead, Wardrobe, Carpets, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Chest of Drawers, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.; an handsome Set of Washing Furniture, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One English-built light Phaeton, with a serviceable Bay Horse and Harness, complete.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou and Green Tea, 10 and 13 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.

5-6 do. small do. do.

Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. FREDERICK LLEWELLIN.

By order of the Executors.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at his Rooms in Meadow street, the Effects of the above Estate, comprising a few articles of Blackwood Furniture, a double Barrelled Gun by Beckwith in case, a Adam's Revolver complete, a Musical Box playing eight Airs, Books, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, consisting of a new Gold Hunting Watch, Chain and Guard, a Gold bead Necklace a beautiful Delhi Broach, a Gentleman's Diamond Ring, the Personal property of the late Mr. FREDERICK LLEWELLIN, deceased.

ALSO,

By order of the Administrator General.

The Effects of the late Captain H. H. Elliott, H. M., 1st Lancers and Mr. D. F. Cunningham I. N., deceased, consisting of Cavalry Uniform Books, Sea Chest, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

ALSO,

By order of the Officiating Shipping Master.

The Effects of the late Mr. Thomas John Francisca Babo, consisting of large ship Carpenter's Tool Chest complete, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

ALSO,

The Effects of the late Doctor M. E. De Almeida, deceased, such as a few Medical Books, Medicine Cases, a Case of Midwifery Instruments, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	Vegetable Hare Rabbit Mock Turtle Mulligatawny Green Peas Ox Tail Salmon Hotch Potch Kidney Veal Chicken	Giblit Poachers Venison Oysters Soup and Bouilli Peas and Gravy Vermicelli Mutton Broth
At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.		
At Rs. 1-8 each.		Gravie Partridge

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Bycullaand Poona.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

" THIS IS THE BONUS YEAR."—PROPOSALS should be lodged with the Agents on or before 25th May 1864, when the books close for the third Investigation and Division of Profits. All persons who may effect Policies, before that date will be entitled to share in the division to be then made.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company......	£135,000
Accumulated Fund..........................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWEDL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.
William Bevan, Esq.
John Elin, Esq,
George Garraway, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.
W. Lyall, Esq.
W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
John Ogle, Esq.
Rowand Ronald, Esq.
E. G. Tinker, Esq.
Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.
A. A. Ferguson, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.
Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
James Motton, Esq.
Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
John H. Watt, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.
London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
[Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The " With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages. :—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Bad Legs, Wounds, Ulcers, and all descriptions of Sores are cured by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly, for, should the skin unite, a boggy, diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound—to soothe the neighbouring nerves—to cool the heated blood as it courses along its vessels—and to render the thin, watery, ichorous discharge consistent and healthy. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time, to purify the blood, and expel the obnoxious humour from the system.

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